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THE PAT GARRETT & BILLY THE KID RIFLE

Pat Garrett was raised on a plantation in Louisiana, though he was born in Alabama in 1850. When his parents died, the debts against his family's plantation and the Civil War changed his lifestyle forever. Garrett went West to start a new life.

He worked as a Buffalo Hunter in Texas and retired after he shot and killed a fellow hunter. He went to New Mexico to try ranching. Later he became a bartender in Fort Sumner and eventually became Sheriff of Lincoln County. This is where he met Billy the Kid for the first time and the last time as well.

Billy the Kid was born in New York City and was 9 years younger than Garrett. His mother had moved them from Kansas to New Mexico after his father's death. This is where Billy and his brother became outlaws. Billy traveled all over the West, stealing and pillaging with various gangs. He and Garrett met, becoming friends while playing cards. They were friends inside the saloon. Outside, Billy just stayed out of Pat Garrett's personal business.

In 1880, Garrett was elected Sheriff and his highest priority became the capture of the same man he had befriended, Garrett hunted Billy down in July. He and Peter Maxwell, who betrayed Billy to the Sheriff, surprised Billy when he returned to his bedroom. Two men went in, sensing someone was in the room. One shouted, "Who is it?" while reaching for his gun. The first man beat him to it, drawing his revolver and shooting twice. Billy was dead. They became the best of Friends and later, the worst of Enemies. Garrett said later he never should have done it.

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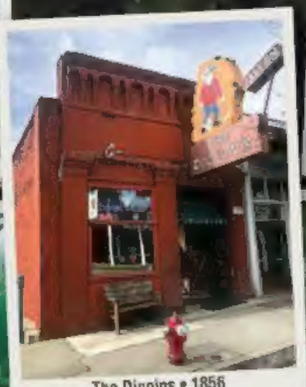

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FOR A NEW LOOK AT THE OLD WEST

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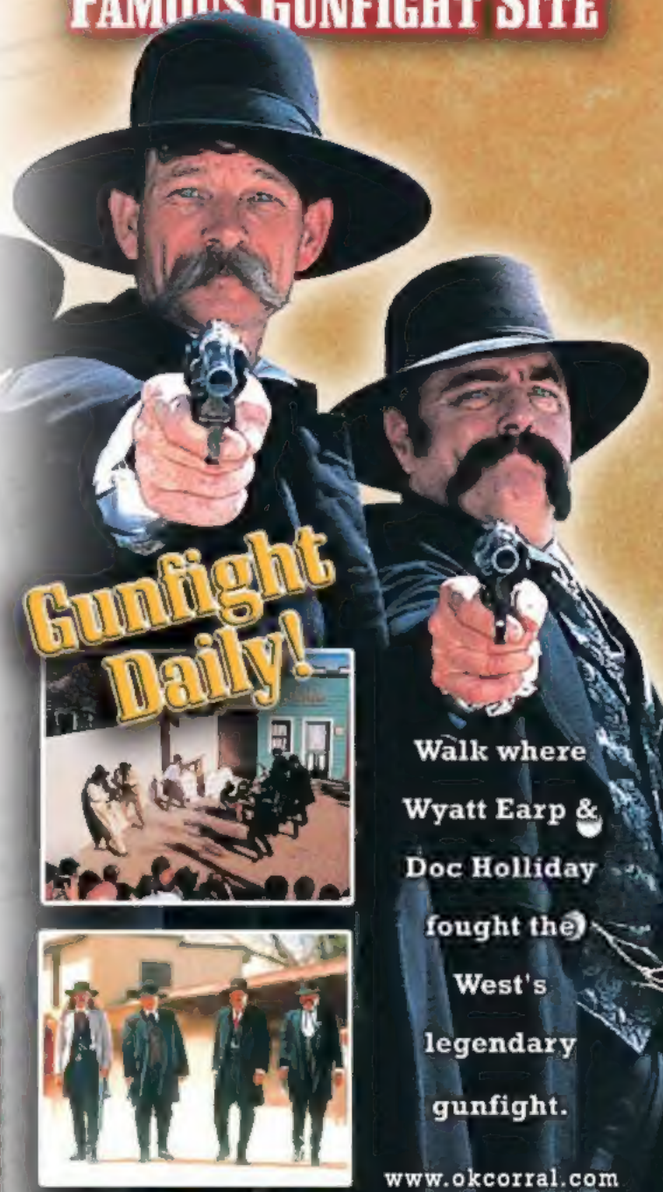

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On Custer's Trail

In this 1907 image, Hairy Moccasin, Goes Ahead and White Man Runs Him (l-r) reenact their claim that after Custer had relieved them from duty they rode to Bouyer's Bluff between Weir Point and Medicine Tail Ford and fired at the Cheyenne-Lakota village. They then proceeded south to where they encountered Capt. Frederick W. Benteen before his battalion reinforced Reno's battered command.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 160448

TRUE WEST
True West captures the spirit of the West with authenticity, personality and humor by providing a necessary link from our history to our present.

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July 2019 Vol. 66, #7, Whole #594. *True West* (ISSN 0041-3615) is published twelve times a year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December) by *True West* Publishing, Inc., 6702 E. Cave Creek Rd, Suite #5 Cave Creek, AZ 85331. 480-575-1881. Periodical postage paid at Cave Creek, AZ 85327, and at additional mailing offices. Canadian GST Registration Number R132182866.

Single copies: $5.99. U.S. subscription rate is $39.95 per year (12 issues); $49.95 for two years (24 issues).

POSTMASTER: Please send address change to: *True West*, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327. Printed in the United States of America. Copyright 2018 by *True West* Publishing, Inc.

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Powell and the People of the Plateau: A treasure trove of rediscovered images shines a light on a forgotten relationship of trust between the famed explorer and the Paiutes. Find this and more historical photography on our "American Indians" board.

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Crook had enough sense to pull back. The lack of communications contributed to Custer's premature demise, but he was fearless and on the field of battle had enormous confidence, and was prone to recklessness. Yet, dividing his troops was a tactical maneuver in Plains warfare, as the Native Americans were raiders and generally when confronted by superior forces scattered and vanished into the prairie wilderness. Custer hoped to catch a smaller band of Indians and had no idea that a vast number of Plains Indians had gathered on the Little Big Horn. It's been said that Custer's tactics were actually successful inasmuch as he did find the Indians...he just found too many.

– ***Kim Winthrop Hoffman,*** *of California*

Go behind the scenes of *True West* with Bob Boze Bell to see his painting, *Those Texas Boys Stood In The Moonlight And Reloaded*, and more of the executive editor's Daily Whipouts (Search for July 15, 2018).

Blog.TrueWestMagazine.com

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COMPILED BY ROBERT RAY

Old Vaquero Saying

"When you study history you realize people have been this stupid for thousands of years."

Quotes

"People are always shouting they want to create a better future. It's not true. The future is an apathetic void of no interest to anyone. The past is full of life, eager to irritate us, provoke and insult us, tempt us to destroy or repaint it. The only reason people want to be masters of the future is to change the past."

– Milan Kundera

"At every period of history, people have believed things that were just ridiculous, and believed them so strongly that you risked ostracism or even violence by saying otherwise. If our own time were any different, that would be remarkable. As far as I can tell it isn't."

– Paul Graham

"We do not want riches, we want peace and love."

– Red Cloud

"Those who danced were thought to be quite insane by those who could not hear the music."

– Giuseppe Mazzini

"While primarily a photographer, I do not see or think photographically; hence the story of Indian life will not be told in microscopic detail, but rather will be presented as a broad and luminous picture."

– Edward S. Curtis

"Nothing disturbs me more than the glorification of stupidity."

–Carl Sagan

"The difference between a moral man and a man of honor is that the latter regrets a discreditable act, even when it has worked and he has not been caught."

– H. L. Mencken

"The New Frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises—it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer the American people, but what I intend to ask of them."

– John F. Kennedy

Summer 1936: John F. Kennedy (far right), age 19, ranch hand in Benson, Arizona.

– COURTESY DELL HAVERTY, RUTH BURTON AND ROGER HAVERTY –

HONKYTONK SUE BY BOB BOZE BELL

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Dead Ringers

For the past 29 years I have utilized some pretty amazing Kid look-alikes.

When I arrived in Lincoln, New Mexico, back in 1990 for my first research trip, I immediately heard about a 21-year-old kid from Florida—actually, a tennis pro—who was hanging around town and who everyone told me was a dead ringer for Billy the Kid. His name was William H. Cox, and they were right.

He wasn't hard to find because Lincoln had all of 55 people living within its city limits. We hit it off and he was up for re-enacting scenes, so he tried on a pair of shotgun chaps I bought in Orogrande on the trip over, and I paid him $100 and we were off to the races. I had prepared a shot list of scenes I wanted to illustrate and as we walked around town re-enacting various scenes, I noticed that lots of people were paying attention. For example, we were shooting in the street in front of the Tunstall store—doing scenes for the Brady Shooting—and we got out of the way for a big Winnebago coming down the street. As the big beast lumbered by, I happened to look up and the driver was pointing and saying to his wife—I could easily read his lips—"Look, Honey, it's Billy the Kid!"

Come to think of it, over the years I have used quite a few dead ringer Kid models for my illustrated forays into the Kid Zone. At right are just a few of them.

For a behind-the-scenes look at running this magazine, check out BBB's daily blog at TWMag.com

Billys Galore

Here are just a few of the Billy models I have utilized over the past 29 years (clockwise from upper left): Jeff Smith; William H. Cox; Thomas Charles Bell (my son); The Regulators: Jerry Crandall, Tim Bell (no relation), Logan Clark, Jeff Smith and Greg Worley; John T. Holbrook (in doorway); and unknown. Others not shown: Tony Tullis, Mike Murphy, Jeremiah Douglas and Flint Carney.

– ALL PHOTOS AND ART BY BBB –

BY MARK BOARDMAN

The Real Doc

Josiah Gordon Scurlock ain't the guy made famous as Billy the Kid's sidekick in Young Guns.

The movies done Doc Scurlock wrong. Or at least the *Young Guns* flicks did. The real guy wasn't Keifer Sutherland-handsome. He wasn't as loquaciously poetic. He didn't marry a beautiful "celestial" ward of L.G. Murphy. And he sure as heck didn't die bloody in the final reel.

The real Doc was born in Alabama in 1849. He may have studied medicine for a bit in New Orleans, hence the nickname. By age 20 he was in Mexico—and there he drew first blood. He got into an argument over a card game and guns were pulled. The other man shot Doc in the mouth, taking out his two front teeth before the bullet went out the back of his neck. Scurlock managed to return fire and kill his opponent.

By 1871, he was back in the U.S., riding for cattleman John Chisum in Texas and New Mexico. After four years, Doc wanted to quit; Chisum refused to pay him. Doc took several of Chisum's horses and saddles and lit out for Arizona, figuring the bill had been settled. The rancher sent gunmen after him with orders to retrieve the stolen items and kill Scurlock. But he told the riders what had happened and they let him go.

It was around that time that Scurlock met Charlie Bowdre, another young gun on the prowl. Supposedly, they opened a cheese factory (you can't make this stuff up)—and hired Billy the Kid to help out. The operation didn't make it, so in 1876 the boys headed east and bought a ranch in Lincoln County. It was on public domain, but Lawrence G. Murphy claimed it was his and sold it to Bowdre and Spurlock on credit. This would lead to some bad feelings, as you might imagine.

It's not clear exactly what he did, but Doc was no angel. He faced charges of carrying deadly weapons, assault, threatening behavior and more. Exactly what that was for or the disposition of the case is not clear.

But he wasn't done. That same year, Doc joined a vigilante group that strung up some Lincoln County horse thieves. And in September, he accidentally shot and killed his friend Mike Harkins. Just a few weeks later, he married 16-year-old Antonia Miguela Herrera—who may have been the half-sister of Charlie Bowdre's wife.

After the Blazer's Mill shootout near Lincoln, New Mexico in 1878, Doc Scurlock (inset and sitting, right) left his outlaw ways and moved to Texas with his children and wife Antonia Miguela Herrera (sitting, third from left).

– PHOTOS COURTESY TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

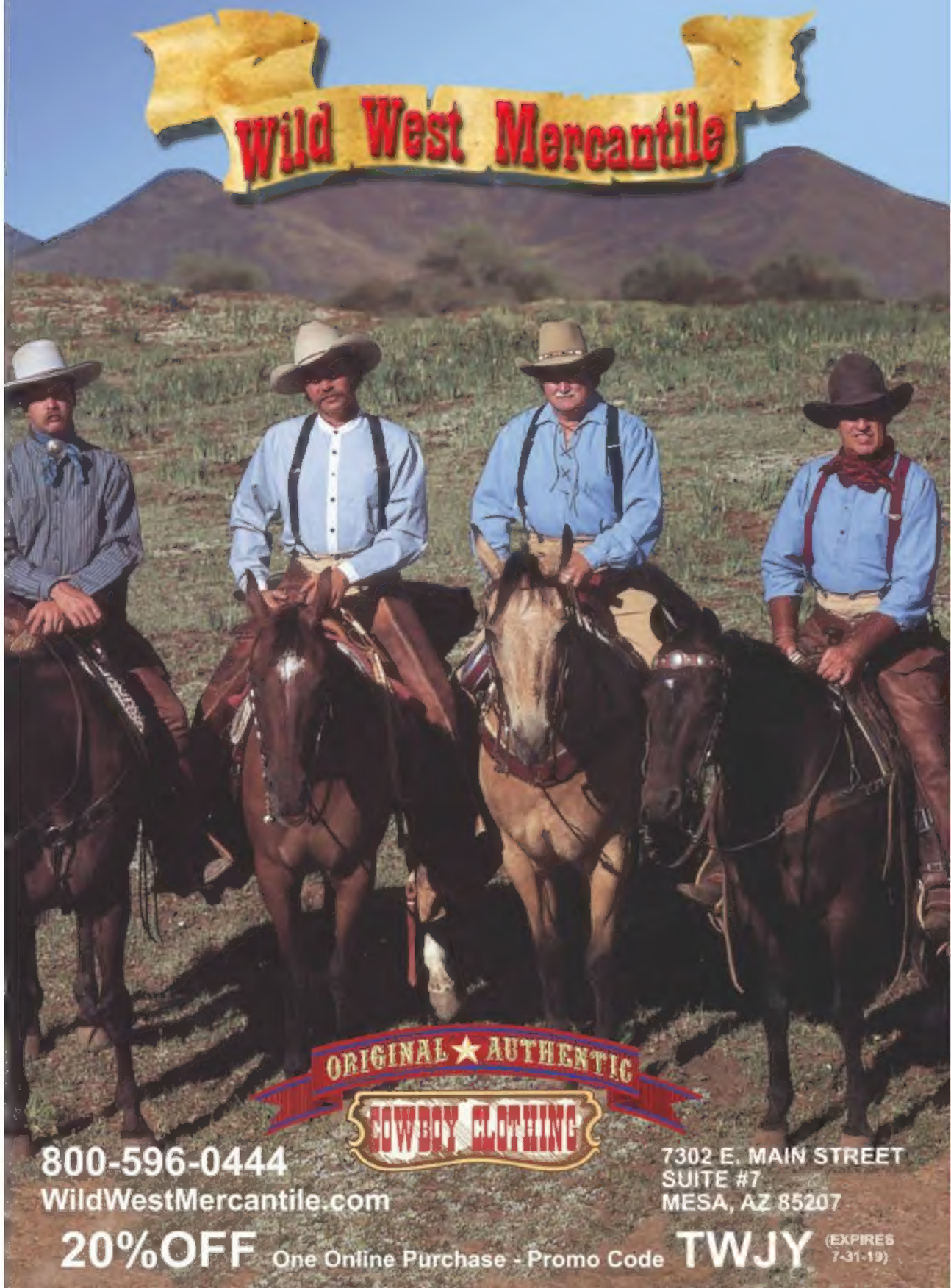
In January 1877, Doc and George Coe were arrested for harboring a fugitive. Some stories say that Lincoln County Sheriff William Brady tortured the pair—he certainly didn't make it easy on them during the ten months they were in jail. When they were released, they were not favorably disposed toward Brady or his compatriots.

Immediately on getting out in October 1877, they—along with John Tunstall, Alexander McSween and Dick Brewer—formed a posse to chase down members of the Jesse Evans Gang, who'd rustled some horses. The effort failed but new bonds were forged, especially important when Tunstall was murdered by Brady deputies in February 1878.

Thus, the Lincoln County War, in which Doc was heavily involved—but he sure as heck wasn't killed (supposedly, Keifer Sutherland's Doc died because the actor didn't want to film a scene where he went off to Texas with his family). Besides, this is the part everyone knows about.

After the war, Doc was jailed with Billy the Kid over the killing of Buckshot Roberts at the Blazer's Mill shootout. They were held for a time, and when they got out they both rode on.

Doc was the smart one by taking his growing family (he'd have 10 children, eight of whom lived to adulthood) and heading to Texas. In 1880, he was living at the LX Ranch and serving as postmaster. Over the next several years, the Scurlock clan moved around west Texas. Doc did some teaching and other academic jobs. He supposedly wrote papers for students at the University of Texas. He wrote poetry, mostly for his own enjoyment. He died in Eastland, Texas, on July 25, 1929, at age 80. And for the last 45 years of his life, he refused to talk about the bad old days of Billy the Kid and the Lincoln County War. ★



BY JANA BOMMERSBACH

A Collector Like No Other

Historian Doug McChristian's collection finds a home at Fort Concho.

"There wasn't anyone who knew more about what frontier soldiers ate, wore, shot and used."

-Bob Bluthardt

Of course, he'd become one of the frontier's most ardent historians and collectors because history called early to Doug McChristian.

He'd always been a reader because his grandmother was the county librarian and his mother was a teacher—besides, his dad read those Western history books. But it was a family vacation visit to the Custer Battlefield when he was nine years old in 1956 that brought his love of reading and the West together—for his entire 71 years, he kept the handbook his folks bought him at the battlefield gift shop.

And then a second visit to the same battlefield as he was about to finish high school added the wrinkle that would define his life. He admired a park ranger and said to himself, "Now that would be the job to have, working where history happened."

By the time he died in 2018, Doug McChristian had spent almost 35 years as a ranger and research historian with the National Park Service, become an award-winning author of several books on Western forts, amassed a vast and detailed collection of frontier life from 1860 to 1890 and emerged as a national expert on the life of the frontier soldier.

"There wasn't anyone who knew more about what frontier soldiers ate, wore, shot and used," says Bob Bluthardt, director of Fort Concho in San Angelo, Texas—one of the nation's best preserved frontier forts west of the Mississippi, established in 1867.

Bluthardt, who was personal friends with McChristian, says the depth of his expertise and collection is amazing: It's not just that McChristian had an antique bayonet, or that he could place it at Fort Concho; or that he knew it was used in the 1870s—no, in some cases, he could say, "Here's a bayonet used by Private John Smith from Company B, 16th Infantry in 1882 at Fort Concho and here's a picture of the man! That level of detail is not that common."

As a historian, Douglas McChristian (above) tirelessly worked to identify the original owners or origins of the items in his military collection, including (top to bottom): an 1874 Dyer Cartridge pouch, attributed to Pvt. Andrew David, Troop D, 9th U.S. Cavalry; Army sealskin gloves from the 1870s; and 1878 Army-issued muskrat winter caps.

-ALL DOUGLAS MCCHRISTIAN COLLECTION PHOTOS COURTESY OF FORT CONCHO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK -

Before he died, McChristian sold his collection to Fort Concho so it could be shared with all who have a passion for frontier life. When Bernhardt went to fetch it from McChristian's home in Tucson, he came away with over 700 items that were meticulously cataloged and labeled, as well as about 750 books, pamphlets and monographs—"it was like a museum to go," he remembers. Frances McChristian threw in another 100 items she thought should stay with her husband's collection.

During the winter of 2019, Fort Concho's Visitors Center—open seven days a week and always free—showcased McChristian's collection of 19th-century Army-issued winter clothing. Plans are to rotate items for display and Bluthardt vows, "As long as this institution is viable, this collection will be on display. Doug collected with an eye to telling a story about the frontier soldier. We share his passion."

Jana Bommersbach has earned recognition as Arizona's Journalist of the Year and won an Emmy and two Lifetime Achievement Awards. She cowrote the Emmy-winning *Outrageous Arizona* and has written two true crime books, a children's book and the historical novel *Cattle Kate*.

WALK, EAT AND STAY WHERE HISTORY HAPPENS

True West magazine has inspired travelers to take the road less traveled and explore the historic sites and towns of the American West. The 2019 True West Ultimate Historic Travel Guide has been carefully updated with recommendations on historic restaurants, saloons and hotels. Anyone who wants to discover a region from the ground up—and immerse in its local history—will enjoy relaxing and soaking up the past in a historic restaurant, saloon, hotel, lodge, inn or guest ranch..

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NEWLY ADDED: Hotels, Saloons and Places to Eat in the Old West.

BY JOHN LANGELLIER

C.M. Russell Rides Again

The namesake museum's annual auction grossed $4.7 million for its educational programs.

The $1.369 million sale price for *Approach of the White Men* fell midway between the estimated low and high price for this stellar oil painting.

– ALL IMAGES COURTESY C.M. RUSSELL MUSEUM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED –

On March 23, 2019, the C.M. Russell Museum in Great Falls, Montana, held its annual live auction as the capstone to three days of programs, exhibits and other offerings in keeping with its mission and namesake. The sold-out capacity Saturday live auction along with other sales proved highly successful with the gross total for the 2019 events, including buyer's premiums, reaching $4.7 million.

In all, over 200 lots of art in various media, including paintings, sculptures, furniture and models, were up for bid, with proceeds benefitting the museum's nonprofit and educational programs. While contemporary artists dominated, past masters Harold von Schmidt (1893-1982), Olaf Seltzer (1877-1978), Will James (1892-1942), Frank Earle Schoonover (1877-1922) and of course, Charles M. Russell were represented.

In fact, 13 lots by Russell ranged from one of his iconic illustrated letters to a bronze and several paintings. While some of the work depicted wildlife such as grizzly bear and elk, the most prevalent was American Indians, a topic which helped propel Russell into the top ranks of Western artists.

Not surprisingly, as indicated by the museum's media release: "Consistent with years past, significant Russell works in the auction are among the highest earners of the night." For instance, the 1897 oil *Approach of White Men* sold for $1,369,000; the 1900 oil *Indian with Bow* brought $753,000; the 1895 watercolor *Indian Scout* went for $409,500; and the 1898 watercolor ink wash *Preparation for the Buffalo Hunt* was $128,700.

Not all the high prices resulted from the Saturday sale. During the previous evening, the "First Strike Auction" that featured 79 lots by living artists, grossed $420,556 including buyer's premiums. Again, as reported by the museum's media release: "The highest selling piece was the thrilling sale of Lot 36, *All Legs* by Adeline Halvorson, which resulted in a bidding war that ended at $40,000.

For a complete list of sales, visit *CMRussell.org*

John Langellier's most recent book , *"Trapdoor" Springfield*, was released last summer by Osprey of London. He currently is completing his next book, *Scouting with the Buffalo Soldiers: Lieutenant Powhatan Clarke, Frederic Remington and the Tenth U.S. Cavalry in the West.*

Russell's 1900 oil *Indian with Bow* (left) came close to its high estimate of $800,000 when it sold for $753,000 with buyer's premium.

The 1898 watercolor ink wash *Preparation for the Buffalo Hunt* (above) nearly reached its high estimate. The gavel came down for $128,700 with buyer's premium.

The 1895 watercolor *Indian Scout* (above) exceeded the high estimate of $375,000, selling for $409,500 with buyer's premium.

At Friday night's "First Strike Auction" Adeline Halvorson's 48"x16" oil titled *All Legs* was estimated at $5,000 to $7,000. Interest ran high. After fierce competition, the price with buyer's premium was $40,000.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

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BY C. LEE NOYES

Custer, Crows and Curtis

Rarely published photos by Edward S. Curtis reveal his search for the truth behind the failure of leadership at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

The Crow scouts ride in the valley of the Little Big Horn River, perhaps to the site of Maj. Marcus A. Reno's fight near the southern end of Sitting Bull's village on June 25, 1876. Except along the river (to the left), the trees, underbrush and other dense growth in the image would not have been present as Reno's battalion charged down the valley towards Sitting's Bull's village. It had been trampled by the huge Lakota-Cheyenne caravan or consumed by its enormous horse herd when the tribes relocated the encampment shortly before the battle.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 160458

"Few events in American history have caught the public fancy as forcibly as the Custer disaster; few have inspired such intensity of interest and argument; and few have been more clouded by the producers of legend and fiction. The result is a historical debate beside which all others pale."

—*Robert M. Utley*

Goes Ahead, White Man Runs Him and Hairy Moccasin (l. r) appear in the Little Big Horn Valley, 1907. Except along the river, the trees, underbrush and other dense growth in the image would not have been present when Maj. Marcus A. Reno's battalion charged down the valley towards Sitting's Bull's village

EDWARD S. CURTIS. COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 156467

No American battle (except perhaps Gettysburg) has been the subject of so many books and movies as the 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana Territory—and for clear reason. The Lakota Sioux and their Northern Cheyenne allies, guided by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, wiped out Lt. Col. George A. Custer and five companies of the U.S. 7th Cavalry. The news shocked the nation as it celebrated its 100th birthday. All told, 268 officers, enlisted men, scouts and civilians were killed or died of their wounds in the greatest victory of American Indians over the U.S. Army in the period after the Civil War.

"Custer's Last Stand" became a legend in its own time; and no such conflict on our soil, arguably not even Gettysburg, has been the subject of so much debate and second-guessing—as to who and what was responsible for the disaster on that bloody Sunday in June 1876. Great controversy arose from that mighty afternoon because the Army had suffered such a humiliating defeat and because Custer had been a well-known, controversial figure with a reputation for reckless ambition and insubordination. If the legend of the Western frontier has shaped much of the nation's culture and values, one might argue that the legend of Custer and his perpetual Last Stand has, in turn, so shaped our image of the so-called "winning of the West."

Curtis Captivated by Little Big Horn

Edward S. Curtis (1868-1952) was among those captivated by the story of the Little Big Horn. As perhaps the nation's foremost photographer of American Indians, he was devoted to reflecting the essence of traditional American Indian culture before it disappeared. "Chasing down these images would consume Curtis for decades," Wayne Curtis notes, "and resulted in tens of thousands of prints capturing a life that had largely vanished by the next generation." This monumental effort culminated in the twenty volumes of *The North American Indian*. [See *True West*, July 2018.]

While researching his volume on the Sioux, Curtis became aware of the challenges of weaving a coherent picture of the Little Big Horn from the Native American perspective, especially the action on Custer's battlefield, where the five cavalry companies had perished. "Accounts of the affair by Sioux participants I found confusing," he concluded. "Indian encounters are not a matter of concerted action but individuals, largely every man for himself. I covered the ground of the Custer final encounter with a number of able Sioux. They could vividly tell of their own actions in the affairs, but could give no comprehensive account of the action as a whole." Dissatisfied with his Lakota interviews, Curtis largely depended on three of the Crow scouts who had guided Custer's column "in pursuit of the Indians" believed to be on the Little Big Horn River.

The Crow Scouts

Confidence in their story seemed justified. Prior to Custer's fatal march, six Crow scouts and the guide and interpreter Mitch Boyer were assigned to the 7th Cavalry because they knew the country so well. (Custer's last battle, ironically, was fought on the Crow Reservation.)

Boyer, according to Col. John Gibbon, was reputed to be "next to the celebrated Jim Bridger, the best guide in the country." Gibbon's chief of scouts, Lt. James H. Bradley, lamented the loss of Boyer and "my six best men" because it not only left Gibbon's command without a guide but their assignment also afforded Custer "every facility to make a successful pursuit."

For his part Custer praised these "magnificent looking men" detailed to lead him to the Sioux. On the morning of June 25, Boyer and the scouts spotted their target in the Little Big Horn valley, 15 miles away as evidenced by the campfire smoke and the enormous horse herd that looked like "worms in the grass." The Crows urged Custer to strike the village a day before he had intended because they warned that the Sioux had discovered his command and would escape the Army's attempt to subdue them. The scouts clearly had a stake in the defeat of their tribal enemies.

After Custer ordered Maj. Marcus Reno's battalion to advance because enormous dust clouds in the Little Big Horn valley apparently confirmed the flight of the Indian encampment, Boyer and four of the Crow scouts remained with the five companies under Custer's immediate command. (Two of the Crows inadvertently joined Reno.) Following the major toward the river for only a short distance, the two Custer battalions turned to the right (north) for the bluffs that towered above the east bank of the river. The reason for this decision, and Custer's precise route to his battlefield, has been the subject of endless controversy and speculation.

The Reno Conundrum

Curtis was among the legion who have attempted to solve this mystery when he rode along this terrain in 1907 with three of the scouts: White Man Runs Him, Hairy Moccasin and Goes Ahead. They agreed to conduct the photographer on horseback along the route that Custer had followed from the observation point where the village had been located to Custer's battlefield, duplicating the 1876 pace and pauses, noting the time between every important point to the next. "Every incident and accident," Curtis noted, "which the scouts could recall were mentioned" as they followed in Custer's footsteps.

Capably interpreting was Alexander B. Upshaw, a graduate of Carlisle Indian School. Conspicuously absent from the group was the fourth scout, Curley (or Curly), who had separated from his brethren at some point after Custer turned north and who might have witnessed the initial action on Custer's battlefield. Clearly there was bad blood between Curley and the others. But that is another story.

After the scouts had traced Custer's route along the bluffs, they led Curtis to the two high, parallel ridges known as Weir Point, where the entire village would have been visible. There White Man Runs Him made a shocking revelation—that Custer had watched Reno's entire fight in the valley below, including the major's chaotic retreat. The scouts also claimed that Custer had dismissed their plea to assist Reno. "It is early yet and plenty of time. Let them fight. Our time will come."

The five cavalry companies then proceeded to their doom down a ravine toward the river. Before Custer engaged the Indians, Boyer released the three scouts (according to their versions, anyway) because they had performed their duty by leading Custer to the Sioux.

Their subsequent movements are confusing and unclear, although they told

Curtis as well as others that they rode a short distance north to fire three volleys into the village before turning back. They apparently saw little or none of the action on Custer's battlefield. Their next known appearance was on June 26 at the mouth of the Little Big Horn, where they informed Bradley's Crow scouts that all of Custer's men had been killed and the three men then fled. Again, this is another story for another time.

Most students of the Little Big Horn would probably agree with the Crow scouts' version of the route taken by Custer's command to the ford opposite the northern end of the Indian village. Be that as it may, Curtis was troubled by their claim that Custer waited on Weir Point "from 45 to 60 minutes" watching Reno's fight. "Had he gone to the aid of Reno," Curtis privately believed, "the Sioux would have been routed in half an hour, without doubt." When interviewed by the *New York Herald* later that year, he revealed the disturbing (and to him the only) conclusion that his field trip to the battlefield had revealed. "General Custer unnecessarily sacrificed the lives of his soldiers to further his personal ends." His opinion collided with that of Capt. Edward S. Godfrey and others—that Reno's "panic rout from the valley" was the principal cause of the battle's outcome because it enabled warriors to concentrate in force against Custer's immediate command. Based on what the scouts had told him, Curtis believed that the real victim of the Little Big Horn was Reno, not Custer, and that an investigation of the battle was warranted.

White Man Runs Him, Hairy Moccasin and Goes Ahead (l–r) posed on horseback in 1907. Behind them appears to be the Little Big Horn River.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 160469

White Man Runs Him, Goes Ahead and Hairy Moccasin (l–r) paused at the fenced marker for 1st Lt. Donald McIntosh, who was killed in the valley during Reno's retreat, 1907. The officer's remains were exhumed and reburied at Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery in 1877 and reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery in 1909. The marker has been replaced and repositioned, it is no longer fenced.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 160458 –

Roosevelt Intervenes

Among those with whom Curtis shared this story was his friend Theodore Roosevelt. Not believing the allegation, however, the President provided no encouragement. He cautioned Curtis about the difficult challenge of writing about an event 30 years later. "Such a theory [about Custer's delay] is wildly impossible," he informed the photographer on April 8, 1908, and "makes Custer out [as] both a traitor and a fool." Curtis heeded Roosevelt's advice and that of knowledgeable Army officers to avoid the subject "for the time being" at least. "The President's thought is that I am taking too large a responsibility on myself," he informed retired Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, who had participated in the Little Big Horn campaign as a young lieutenant in Col. Gibbon's command. Notwithstanding his "great interest" in the Custer fight, Curtis believed that his "work is not, primarily, a historical one, but rather a work treating of the Indian with a chapter on history to give the more important points."

Custer's widow represented another restraint to publishing criticism of her husband in her lifetime. (There was apparently an unspoken agreement among the 7th Cavalry's officers who survived the battle to so refrain, however, Elizabeth Custer outlived all but one of them!) Curtis recognized the differences of opinion among Army officers "as to

Hairy Moccasin, White Man Runs Him, interpreter Alexander B. Upshaw, Edward S. Curtis and Goes Ahead (l-r) visited the Cavalry Monument, Last Stand Hill, Custer's Battlefield, Crow Agency in about 1907. The iron fence around the monument was removed in 1963.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

White Man Runs Him (on horseback left), Goes Ahead (standing center) and Hairy Moccasin (on horseback right) look at the sites of Sitting Bull's camp and Maj. Reno's valley fight from the northern peak of Weir Point, 1907. There, according to White Man Runs Him, Custer watched Reno's entire fight and retreat before going into action with the five companies of the U.S. 7th Cavalry under his command.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, NEGATIVE NO. 156453

advisability of publishing the material [about the Crows' story], particularly owing to the fact that Mrs. Custer is still alive." He decided to wait until after her death.

An early draft of the Little Big Horn chapter for Volume 3 of *The North American Indian* had criticized Custer for "failing to follow orders," his determination "to take the whole situation into his hands" and his division of his command. It noted that Custer had "watched much of Reno's fight, watched until Reno's men in retreat forded the river" to climb the bluffs. Such criticism disappeared upon the volume's publication in 1908.

C. Lee Noyes resides in Morrisonville, New York, with his wife, Michele, whom he credits with reviving and sustaining his longtime passion for the 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn. He coauthored *Last Man Standing: William Spencer McCaskey*.

Curtis's Conclusions

George Armstrong Custer (center) as he might have appeared at the Little Big Horn in 1876. Although the image is dated 1873, historical evidence suggests that William Illingworth photographed the group during the 1874 Black Hills Expedition. The Colt Single Action Army revolvers held by the Arikara scouts were not issued to the 7th Cavalry until 1874.

COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT [LIBR. 08332_11308]

Edward S. Curtis was not the only one with whom the Crow scouts talked about the Little Big Horn. Several others interviewed them, notably Plains Indian Wars researcher Walter M. Camp. Hairy Moccasin, for one, told Camp that "Custer's command, as well as Boyer and the four Crows saw Reno's fight in the valley." He also claimed that the scouts watched the fight on Custer's battlefield "quite a while and [until] satisfied ourselves that the soldiers there were whipped and killed." Goes Ahead confirmed their observing Reno's valley fight but stated that they "did not see Custer's fight." (He also told O.G. Libby that they witnessed Reno's battalion dismounting in the valley to fight on foot.) White Man Runs Him added that "Custer sat on [the] bluff and saw *all* of Reno's valley fight," a statement that Camp dismissed as "entirely preposterous." When Gen. Hugh Scott and Col. Tim McCoy interviewed the scout on the battlefield in 1919, he insisted that "Custer moved slowly and took his time and stopped occasionally …Reno was fighting long before Custer moved." White Man Runs Him also told Scott and McCoy that "Custer was reckless. Instead of Custer going ahead and starting at the same time as Reno, Custer held back and did not start until he saw Reno fighting. This was poor generalship." However, Custer's alleged pace and pause after ordering Reno to advance does not agree with the recollections of two enlisted men dispatched with messages to the regiment's pack train and Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, whose battalion was scouting to the southeast on the left flank.

Sergeant Daniel Knipe of Company C informed Camp in 1908: "Custer with his five companies followed Reno's trail, on after him, some distance. .[and] seeing about fifty or a hundred Indians on a bluff on the right of [the] Little Big Horn, he turned square[ly] to the right, *increasing our speed*. …[W]hen the command got up on the bluffs. .we could see across the valley, see Reno with his three companies.(Italics added.)

Elsewhere Knipe remembered that when Custer ascended the bluffs, "we were then charging at full speed."

Trumpeter John Martin, assigned to Custer as an orderly, was even more explicit as to the gait. At the 1879 Reno Court of Inquiry, he testified that the five companies "went on a jump all the way" after Reno advanced. "Always at a gallop," he added. Years later he told Col. W.A. Graham that when Custer turned north,

"The General seemed to be in *a big hurry* … We rode on [after viewing the village from "a big hill that overlooked the valley"], until we came to a big ravine that led in the direction of the river. ..[W]e had been going at a trot or gallop all the way." (Italics added.)

After Custer dispatched Martin with the message to Benteen to "be quick," the trumpeter noticed that the command was descending the ravine at a gallop and soon under fire. As he returned on the trail he saw Reno's fight in the valley just as the major's dismounted skirmish line was "falling back," presumably to the horses in the timber along the river. If this is true, Custer did not and could not witness Reno's entire battle, as the scouts alleged.

Martin's testimony also suggests that Custer did not observe the village, Reno's fight or anything else at Weir Point because he was not there, based on the following exchange:

Q. Did you go to the top of that high point?

A. No, sir. Nobody but the Indian Scouts.

Q. Did not you and General Custer go to the top of it?

A. No, sir.

Such recollections by Custer's troopers suggest that the scouts' allegation is neither logical nor consistent with Custer's character as a decisive man of action. To be sure, he had earned a reputation for rash, reckless insubordination in battle and elsewhere. Yet, he also demonstrated the ability to assess battlefield tactical situations accurately and react instantly, often with success. On the other hand, he had exhibited caution and restraint when confronted by what appeared to be unfavorable odds or a trap, as demonstrated, for example, at the 1864 Battle of Trevilian Station, the Washita fight in 1868 and his 1873 skirmishes with the Sioux on the Yellowstone River.

Curtis concluded that Custer "was not engaged until after Reno's troops in their demoralized retreat had reached the top of the bluff and had been joined by Benteen." This assumption might be true based on substantial testimony at the Reno Court of Inquiry and elsewhere that heavy volley firing to the north was heard shortly after Reno's retreat.

However, we defer to the reader to judge the rest of the story.

The self-appointed spokesman for the Crow scouts when interviewed by Edward Curtis and others, White Man Runs Him (left) appeared to cast Custer as the villain in the U.S. Army's defeat at Little Big Horn. His shocking story of Custer's delay at Weir Point to watch Reno's fight and retreat proved too controversial (if not unbelievable) to repeat until James S. Hutchins published the Curtis papers in 2000. The Crow scouts, ironically, urged Custer to attack Sitting Bull's encampment a day earlier than he had planned because his command had apparently been discovered and the "hostiles" would thus escape.

EDWARD S. CURTIS, COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, CA. 1908

BY FRANK W. PUNCER

Edgar Rice Burroughs Hunted the Apache Kid

TWO YEARS SOLDIERING IN THE ARIZONA TERRITORY AT FORT GRANT PROVIDED DECADES OF CREATIVE INSPIRATION FOR TARZAN'S CREATOR.

DATELINE: Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, Saturday, May 23, 1896.

Edgar Rice Burroughs, age 20, arrived here today to begin a harrowing ten-month tour of duty with the 7th U.S. Cavalry. A graduate of Michigan Military Academy, Burroughs had recently failed the entrance exam to West Point. Yet youthful optimism led him to believe a commission might still be attained from the ranks. Enlisted at Detroit with consent of his father (former Civil War Maj. George Tyler Burroughs), underage Ed had now achieved his rather perverse but expressed desire to be sent to "the worst post in the United States." At Fort Grant his high hopes for rapid advancement would soon be crushed upon hard Arizona rocks.

Unknown to Burroughs, those same jagged rocks concealed a living legend - the Apache Kid. Kid roamed ghost-like through the remote mountain vastness, a $5,000 bounty on his head on both sides of the border. Edgar Rice Burroughs, whose own legend was still unlit, would soon join the hunt for this famed phantom outlaw—thus tying his name forever to the Apache Kid saga.

Burroughs' Arizona adventure began the previous day in the roughneck cowtown of Willcox. Arriving by rail with one dollar in his pocket, he had missed the daily mail and passenger stage to the fort. "Terribly hungry and equally sleepy," Ed found a room at (probably) the Willcox Hotel. Bedeviled by bed bugs Burroughs abandoned his cot, spending most of his first night in Arizona perched uncomfortably on the hotel's front porch.

Posted to Fort Grant

The following morning Burroughs boarded the stagecoach for Fort Grant (possibly driven by Warren Earp). Decades later, Ed recalled of this trip: "There were other passengers, but only one whom I remember, a painted lady from the hog ranch three miles from the post... She was not very old, but she was motherly and kind hearted. We dropped her at the hog ranch and I never saw her again." One can only wonder if this "painted lady" voiced some encouraging words to new recruit Burroughs, headed to his first duty station. Her kindly impression lingered with him for life.

Sworn in and assigned to Troop B, U.S. 7th Cavalry under command of 1st Lt. Selah R. H. "Tommy" Tompkins, Pvt. Burroughs now began his training and indoctrination. An accomplished horseman, he easily adapted to mounted cavalry drills. Saber exercises he quickly mastered as well.

In 1896, Edgar Rice Burroughs posed (standing, left) with soldier friends who formed "The May Have Seen Better Days Club" at Fort Grant. Each member was from a different troop and all came from prosperous families. They met once each month after payday at the headquarters stables where Burroughs cared for 14 horses.

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Burroughs soon became disenchanted with the lot of junior enlisted men at Grant, whose chief duties amounted to what he ruefully referred to as ditch digging and "boulevard building." This led to keen contempt for the post's commanding officer Col. Edwin Vose Sumner, Jr. (son of Civil War Gen. Edwin Vose "Bull" Sumner). Of his commanding officer, Burroughs recalled: "Sumner was a very fat man who conducted regimental maneuvers from an army ambulance. It required nothing short of a derrick to hoist him onto a horse. He was then and is now my idea of the ultimate zero in cavalry officers." Burroughs noticed considerable tension between many of the officers and enlisted men. He laid all blame for perceived low troop morale squarely on the post commandant's shoulders.

In contrast, Burroughs had great respect for the Buffalo Soldiers he interacted with. "A couple of companies of the 24th Infantry, a colored regiment, were quartered at Grant at the time I was there. They were wonderful soldiers and as hard as nails. On several occasions I worked under colored sergeants, and without exception they were excellent men who took no advantage of their authority over us and on the whole were better to work under than our white sergeants."

Army Life in Arizona

Situated near the southwestern slopes of the lofty Pinaleno range, Fort Grant boasted comfortable living quarters, a well-stocked commissary, even an artificial lake adjacent to Officers' Row.

For relaxation soldiers could patronize the post canteen. Beyond that a motley collection of saloons, dance halls and

Company A of the Apache Scouts was mounted and ready to hit the trail from Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, in search of the renegade Apache Kid in 1898.

- COURTESY JOHN LANGELLIER -

Burroughs' father, Maj. George Tyler Burroughs, Sr., circa 1861, was a successful Chicago businessman with political ties reaching to the U.S. War Department.

gambling dens beckoned from nearby Bonita. Come payday a lonely trooper might visit the local bordello or "hog-ranch," there to have his saddle-weary ashes hauled with the professional assistance of a soiled dove.

Fortunately, the future author of *Tarzan* and *John Carter of Mars* preferred to indulge his creative muse in his spare time. Burroughs enjoyed sketching scenes of post life, jotting down notes and impressions, and writing letters home. These creative efforts, combined with vivid memories, later inspired Burroughs to pen two insightful novels of the Apache Wars: *The War Chief* (1927) and *Apache Devil* (1933).

With the arrival of summer electrical storms, Burroughs noted, "The drinking water became impossible because of the rain and I presently achieved dysentery." He soon landed in the post hospital where his sufferings continued unabated under the care of a pair of drunken medical officers and an abusive hospital steward. Burroughs recalled, "I was so weak that I could scarcely stand and they would not give me anything to eat . . .but castor oil." He recalled being punished severely for attempting to devour an unauthorized crust of toast. He later wrote that "the most disagreeable part of my service at Fort Grant were my various contacts with the medical department."

Relief came in a call to duty. Burroughs remembered: "There was always a lot of excitement at Fort Grant. The Apaches were corralled at another post not far distant [San Carlos Reservation] and there were constant rumors of another uprising similar to those led by old Geronimo. The Apache Kid and his band of renegades were giving trouble in the south... We were always expecting boots and saddles and praying for it."

The Apache Kid

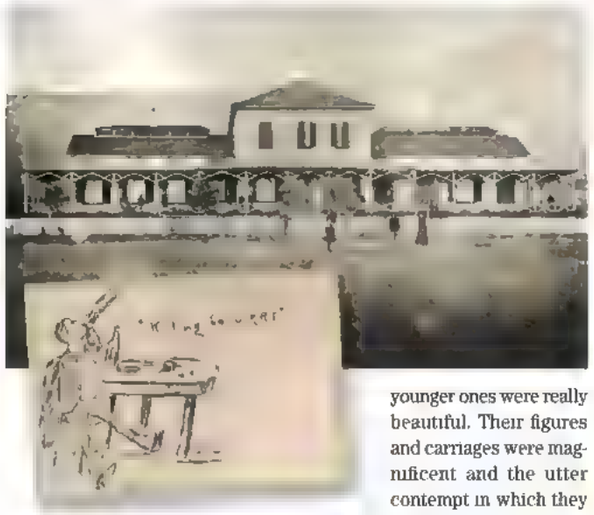
As Burroughs later recalled, a man and his daughter had been murdered on the Solomonville trail, and the Apache Kid's band were the presumed perpetrators. In late August, B Troop was ordered out on scout to hunt for the Apache Kid. Still suffering with dysentery, Burroughs pleaded his way out of the hospital in order to ride with his troop. The ensuing journey followed a wagon trail "short cut" over the high crags of Mt. Graham. This became a hellish ordeal for Burroughs, who was literally falling out of his saddle most of the way. "All during this march I was carrying fourteen pounds of ammunition and weapons around my waist—a weight which did not greatly alleviate the intense abdominal pain I was suffering." In the field several weeks, B troop was at times split into two-man patrols sent out in different directions. Years later, Burroughs observed: "As I look at it now, we were just bait."

In his memoirs, Burroughs recounted an interesting anecdote about B Troop's Apache scouts. "We went into camp on the Gila River, not far from Duncan, Arizona. We camped in a grove of large cottonwoods beneath a low cliff. Our Apache scouts camped at a little distance from us and nearer the cliff. At night, sometimes, we heard owls hooting at the top of the cliff and the call would be answered from the camp of our scouts. The old timers said that the renegades were communicating with our scouts and it was thus that they kept in touch with the movements of the troop." Apaches feared owls above all creatures, believing them to be embodied spirits of dead relatives, so it is unlikely any Apache would communicate in this fashion. Burroughs' anecdote is far more revealing in what it says about the older soldiers' suspicions and distrust of the loyalties of Apache scouts.

Of Apache women Burroughs observed. "A never ending source of interest to me were the Apache scouts and their families. We saw little or nothing of their women, though several that I did see among the younger ones were really beautiful. Their figures and carriages were magnificent and the utter contempt in which they held the white soldier was illuminating, to say the least."

Burroughs was treated at the Fort Grant post hospital (below) for dysentery contracted from contaminated drinking water. Sketch of a drunken man at post canteen (possibly an off-duty medical officer) made by Edgar Rice Burroughs, Fort Grant, A.T., 1896-97. Burroughs recalled being maltreated by uncaring (and drunken) medical officers, as well as an abusive hospital steward.

PHOTO OF CAMP GRANT HOSPITAL COURTESY SULPHUR SPRINGS VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SKETCH OF SOLDIER BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS. COPYRIGHT EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS, INC



Birth of a Western Novelist

B Troop never encountered Apache Kid or his band. But Burroughs found an important part of himself on the backbone of Dzil Nchaa Si An ("Big Seated Mountain," the Apache name for Mt. Graham). Sick as he was, he probably should have remained at the fort. But had he done so he would have regretted that choice the rest of his life.

Diagnosed with a heart condition (which made receiving a commission impossible) Burroughs was discharged from the Army on March 23, 1897. Lt. "Tommy" Tompkins, whom Burroughs greatly admired, gave him an "excellent" character rating.

Burroughs' legacy of frontier soldiering lives on in his two masterful Apache War novels written nearly a hundred years ago.

WESTERN STORIES BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

The War Chief, with cover art by Paul Stahr, was published by A. C. McClurg & Co., in 1927. The first of two heavily researched novels of the Apache Wars was inspired by Burroughs' 7th Cavalry service in Arizona Territory. Burroughs consulted the works of John G. Bourke, John C. Cremony, Charles F. Lummis, Anton Mazzanovitch, as well as *Geronimo, His Own Story* edited by S. M. Barrett, and other works for accurate background material in penning the two historical fictional accounts.

The first magazine appearance of Edgar Rice Burroughs' exciting novel *Apache Devil*, with cover art by Paul Stahr, appeared in *Argosy All Story Weekly*, May 19, 1928. The action of this novel spans the period before and after Geronimo's final surrender.

Studley O. Burroughs' artwork graced the dust jacket of the first edition of *Apache Devil*, 1933, published by Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc., Tarzana, California.

Panoramic view of Fort Grant showing Officers' Row, artificial Lake Constance with fountain (far right), and troopers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry in formation. Mt. Graham is in the background.

COURTESY SULPHUR SPRINGS VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Within their pages Geronimo, Juh, Cochise and Victorio live again, along with Shoz-Dijn the Black Bear and his beloved Ish-kay-nay, Cibeque medicine man Nakay-do-klunni and others. Painstakingly researched, written from the heart, and daringly presented from the Apache point of view, *The War Chief* and *Apache Devil* contain all the love, hatred and pathos of human existence caught in the crucible of war ★

A life member of The Burroughs Bibliophiles, **Frank W. Puncer** has collected, studied and written about the life and works of Edgar Rice Burroughs for 45 years. As a resident of Arizona, Puncer has a special interest in Burroughs' Western novels.

The Apache Kid had served as an Army scout before becoming the most sought after renegade outlaw in Arizona Territory in the 1880s and 1890s.

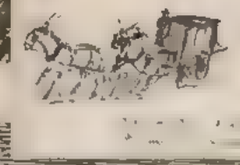
– TRUE WEST ARCHIVES –

Burroughs served at Fort Grant with the 24th Infantry Co. B Buffalo Soldiers, whose 1880s tailored uniforms bespoke of the pride in service felt by these noncommissioned officers.

COURTESY JOHN LANGELLIER

Sketch of Willcox-Fort Grant stagecoach made by Edgar Rice Burroughs, 1896. This mail and passenger stage was known to be driven at times by Warren Earp (left). The youngest Earp brother was living and working in the Willcox area when Burroughs was soldiering at Fort Grant.

PHOTO OF WARREN EARP COURTESY TRUE WEST ARCHIVES/SKETCH OF STAGECOACH COPYRIGHT EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS, INC. MADE BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS, FORT GRANT, A.T. 1896-97.



Apache Kid (far right, wearing hat) posed with the Apache Scouts in New Mexico Territory in 1881.

TRUE WEST ARCHIVES

"At least 200 men have been killed in Lincoln County during the last three years but I did not kill all of them."

[illegible]

BY TIM ROBERTS AND [illegible]

THE MOST DANGEROUS STREET IN AMERICA

IN THE 1870S, LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO TERRITORY, WAS THE MURDER CAPITAL OF AMERICA.

Originally known as La Placita, Lincoln, New Mexico, looks very peaceful in this early photograph, but it was home to a deadly street.

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The Lincoln County War was exceptionally violent, and much of that violence occurred in the small town of Lincoln, New Mexico. But murder and mayhem were facts of life there long before Billy the Kid and the Regulators collided with followers of L.G. Murphy. In fact, the entire history of Lincoln in the late 19th century was punctuated with tragic accidents, senseless violence, questionable examples of frontier justice and acts of revenge. During the decade of the 1870s alone, more than 50 people were killed along the one-mile stretch of dusty road that curved through Lincoln—a fact that led President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1878 to declare it "The Most Dangerous Street in America."

The following are just a few examples of the deadly violence that plagued Lincoln in those years. Some of those who died were innocent victims, some were notorious criminals, but most were just typical denizens of the Western frontier. They were tough, independent people whose lives reflected the brutal reality of the conditions under which they lived.

TRAGIC ACCIDENTS.

On September 2, 1876, Josiah "Doc" Scurlock accidently killed his friend Mike Harkins in the carpenter shop behind the Murphy-Dolan Store. Scurlock was showing off his new "self-cocking pistol" when it accidently discharged. The bullet struck Harkins just below the left nipple and pierced his heart, killing him instantly.

Two years later—on February 18, 1878—Lincoln was rocked by news of the murder of John H. Tunstall. Capt. George Purington sent a few soldiers from Fort Stanton to Lincoln the next day in hopes of keeping the peace. Then, on February 21, he sent a dispatch rider to Lincoln with a message for the detachment. The rider, unaware that a sentry was posted at the west end of town, attempted to gallop past the courthouse. The sentry, Pvt. Gates, failed to recognize his fellow trooper, though both were members of the same company of the famous 9th U. S. Cavalry. Gates fired just once, but Pvt. Edward Brooks, a 29-year-old native of Kentucky, was dead as he fell from the saddle.

SENSELESS VIOLENCE.

On the evening of October 21, 1874, Lyon Phillipowski was having a few drinks in the Billiard Room at the L.G. Murphy & Company store. Phillipowski was married to Teresa Padilla, and they had an eight-year-old daughter named Lolita. He was also a deputy sheriff of Lincoln County. When it came time for bartender William Burns to close up, Phillipowski was angry. He wasn't ready to go home. Burns insisted. Phillipowski ominously warned Burns that he would "see" him outside. Sure enough, as Burns left, Phillipowski approached and reached for his gun—Burns was ready, and Phillipowski collapsed, mortally wounded, onto the muddy street. He died the next morning.

On October 10, 1875—former sheriff Alexander H. "Ham" Mills confronted Gregorio Valenzuela along the street in Lincoln. Valenzuela and Mills had been neighbors in San Patricio in 1870, so had known each other for several years. Mills owed Valenzuela money, but was either unable or unwilling to pay. They argued, and Valenzuela called Mills a "damned Gringo." Mills pulled out a gun and shot Valenzuela, a husband and father, dead. He was convicted of fifth-degree murder, but L.G. Murphy obtained a pardon for Mills from Gov. Samuel B. Axtell.

FRONTIER JUSTICE?

William Wilson once bragged that he had done time in Sing Sing Prison. He drifted west to Lincoln, and on August 1, 1875, he murdered Robert Casey near the Wortley Hotel. Wilson claimed that Casey owed him $8 in back wages. He was arrested, tried for murder and sentenced to death by hanging. This was the first legal hanging in Lincoln County, and Sheriff Saturnino Baca was anxious to get it right. On the appointed morning—December 10, 1875—Wilson was brought to the gallows under guard. The sentence was read out loud as the hangman prepared Wilson for the "long drop," then the trap was sprung. Unfortunately, the fall failed to snap Wilson's neck. His body danced at the end of the rope for several minutes, but eventually he stopped struggling. Thinking him dead, Sheriff Baca cut the rope. The crowd was invited to view the remains, and a local woman realized that Wilson was still breathing. Not one to leave a job half finished, Sheriff Baca had William Wilson hoisted back up on the gallows and hanged for a second—and mercifully final—time.

George Washington, a former employee of A. A. McSween, was "trying to shoot a stray dog" in June 1879 at his home near the ruins of the McSween House. Somehow, a bullet intended for the stray hit Washington's own wife, Luisa Sanchez, and their infant child, killing them both. The circumstances were highly questionable, but there were no witnesses. Later, when Washington attempted to elope with a teenage girl, unspoken suspicions were aroused. Washington was caught, returned to Lincoln, and late one night he was taken from the jail and lynched.

REVENGE.

Sometime in early December 1871, 48-year-old Avery M. Clenny stopped by Pete Bishop's saloon in Lincoln. Clenny owned a store in Hondo and was in town on business. He talked with Bishop briefly, but Bishop had to go to his storeroom to fetch something. Two younger men, George Van Sickle and Calvin Dodson, then entered the saloon. It's unclear why, but when Bishop returned he found Van Sickle and Dodson administering a severe beating to Clenny. Bishop retrieved a pistol that he kept behind the bar and chased Dodson and Van Sickle into the street near the Montano Store, shooting at both men. Van Sickle survived; Cal Dodson did not.

The Horrell brothers were a notorious group of Texas outlaws. One brother, Ben, was carousing in Lincoln with friends when he was killed in a confrontation with Constable Juan Martinez on December 1, 1873. The surviving Horrell brothers brooded over their loss for about three weeks, and then on the evening of December 20, they rode into Lincoln bent on revenge. Hearing music coming from Chapman's Saloon, they surrounded the building and fired through the doors and windows. The music was for a wedding dance, and the building was crowded with men, women and children. Four Lincoln men died that night: father of the bride Isidro Patron, Isidro Padilla, Mario Balazan and Jose Candelaria. Two women and a boy were wounded. Not satisfied, the Horrells killed at least eight more people on their way back to Texas.

Lincoln is most famous for its association with Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, L.G. Murphy and other notable contestants in the Lincoln County War. But the town's legacy of violence extends well beyond that feud. Virtually every step one takes during a stroll down the sidewalks of Lincoln's main thoroughfare is connected with another fatal incident. It has unquestionably earned its presidential distinction: *The Most Dangerous Street in America*.

Tim Roberts is the deputy director for New Mexico Historic Sites, responsible for all aspects of preservation and interpretation across the state's eight historic sites and properties. He is the former manager at Lincoln and Fort Stanton Historic sites.

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LINCOLN DEATHS BY THE NUMBERS

56 people killed between 1868 and 1882 in the surrounding area

44 shot to death—including one woman

1 stabbed

6 hanged/lynched...one twice

4 accidental deaths (all shot)

1 poisoned (Daniel Huffman, presumably by his wife)

EVENTS

LEADING UP TO THE FIGHT ON JULY 19, 1878

FEBRUARY 18

Alex McSween's partner, John Tunstall, is killed by renegade members of the sheriff's posse, touching off the Lincoln County War.

MARCH 9

Tunstall's supporters, including Billy Kid, ride under the banner of the Regulators and kill several men believed to have been involved with murdering Tunstall.

APRIL 4

Supported by McSween, the Regulators kill Buckshot Roberts at Blazer's Mill for his alleged role in Tunstall's murder.

APRIL 30

In Lincoln, the McSween faction fights a Murphy-Dolan brigade, which calls itself the Seven Rivers Warriors.

MAY 28

The governor of New Mexico urges all "bodies of men" in Lincoln County to "disarm and return to their homes and their usual pursuits." The plea falls on deaf ears.

JULY 14

Tired of running, Alex McSween returns to his home in Lincoln, where he and his men prepare for a siege.

JULY 15

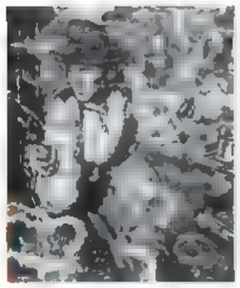
Around dusk, a Murphy-Dolan posse arrives in Lincoln, and the sniping begins.

JULY 17

General Dudley, the commander of nearby Fort Stanton, sends several officers to Lincoln to investigate a report that one of his soldiers has been fired upon. Of the 50 families living in Lincoln, only 12 remain.

JULY 19

General Dudley arrives in Lincoln around noon. Although he preaches impartiality to both sides, he allows Sheriff Peppin's men to join the Army troops as they march through town. Peppin's men drop off at strategic points, taking control of key spots around McSween's home.



The Kid peeks out from the smoke-filled kitchen as he and the McSween men get ready to make a break. The heat must have made it almost unbearable.

"I came very nearly being hit in the neck by someone shooting from the chicken house. Then myself and Andrew Boyle went round to the back of the chicken house, punched a hole through the adobe wall with a log and called out to parties in the house to surrender; they said they would not and never had intended to. Then Andy fired two or three shots into the chicken house through the hole that Andy and myself had made."

—Joseph Nash

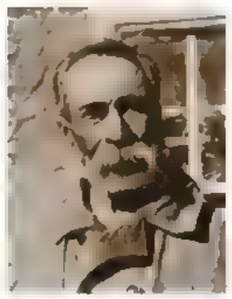
As a mason, George Peppin participated in the construction of several buildings in Lincoln, including the McSween home. As sheriff Peppin and his posse make a deadly assault on the McSween house and demolish it.

– Courtesy Robert G. McCubbin –

Deputy Robert Beckwith steps forward to serve a warrant and is shot in the eye by someone in the chicken house.

José Chávez y Chávez is one of McSween's defenders who escapes.

– New Mexico State Records Center & Archives –



Left for dead in the McSween backyard, Yginio Salazar crawls to freedom. He dies in 1936.

Lead student Harvey Morris gets it in the back as he opens the gate. The Kid returns fire, causing several of the Peppin men along the back wall to duck. This probably saves the lives of the other men with Billy.

ANATOMY OF THE KILLING FIELDS

It is a half mile from one end of Lincoln to the other and, on just this street, 49 men and one woman were killed in the approximately 10-year period of the Lincoln County War and its aftermath. At about the halfway point, and in the heart of the killing fields, lie several locations, at left, where most of the shooting deaths occurred.

On the night of July 19, 1878, in what is known as the "Big Killing" and the "McSween Fight," at least five men were killed when the Murphy-Dolan forces surrounded the McSween faction and burned them out.

Attempting to escape out the back door of the burning house, five men were killed: Alexander McSween, Francisco Zamora, Vincente Romero, Harvey Morris and Robert Beckwith. Another, Yguno Salazar, survived with severe wounds and crawled off. He lives. Virtually next door from the McSween house is the Tunstall Store, where an earlier ambush by the Regulators results in the death of Sheriff Brady and his deputy George Hindman. Across the street, hoeing onions in his back yard, Squire Wilson is hit by a stray bullet and falls forward as it passes through his buttocks.

"Bullets were flying through town, through and around our house; and we labored and prayed for quieter days, but they did not come."

–Rev. Taylor F. Ealy
Presbyterian Missionary
Lincoln, New Mexico Territory
January to July 1878

Billy the Kid successfully made it out of the McSween house, along with several others. Five were not so lucky and ended up dead in the back yard.

Billy the Kid and six of the Regulators are in the corral behind the Tunstall Store when they spot Sheriff Brady riding into town. Firing from behind a ten-foot wall, they ambush Brady and four deputies when they pass on foot, walking east past the store.

One of the deputies, Billy Mathews, is not hit, and he runs to the Cisneros yard where he takes cover behind a picket fence. He sees two men run into the street and fires, hitting Big Jim French in the thigh.

Squire Wilson was hoeing onions in his back yard when a stray bullet from the Regulators firing from Tunstall's corral tore through his buttocks.

Deputy George Hindman is hit and falls. Brady, who is hit by a dozen balls, says, "Oh, Lord" and tries to get up, but another round of shots hit him, and he falls back, mortally wounded.

French and the Kid (who some think was trying to retrieve his Winchester which Brady had taken from him previously) hotfooted it back to the wall.

BY MARK LEE GARDNER

BILLY THE TINTYPE

THE FACTS BEHIND THE ONLY EXISTING IMAGE OF THE AMERICAN OUTLAW WEAVE A STORY OF INTRIGUE AND MYSTERY.

"He is, in all, quite a handsome looking fellow." That was the opinion of a newspaperman fortunate enough to obtain an interview with the notorious outlaw Billy the Kid inside a Las Vegas, New Mexico Territory, jail cell in late December 1880. The Kid, as described by the curious reporter, was five feet eight or nine inches tall, slightly built, and looked like a schoolboy. Instead of whiskers, the 21-year-old outlaw still had "silky fuzz" on his upper lip. And his eyes were a clear blue "with a roguish snap about them."

The only thing that took away from the young man's good looks were those now-famous two front teeth. They stuck out, the reporter wrote, "like squirrel's teeth." Of course, as one fellow who'd known Billy commented, you wouldn't have noticed those buck teeth if the Kid wasn't always laughing and smiling.

Quite a crowd of Las Vegas citizens also got a glimpse at what the newspapers had portrayed as the terror of the Southwest. Billy was glad. He told the reporter that "perhaps some of them will think me half man now, everyone seems to think I was some kind of animal."

The "Dedrick tintype," one of the original four made at Fort Sumner circa 1880, is currently owned by William I. "Bill" Koch

TRUE WEST ARCHIVES

It wasn't only New Mexicans who wanted a good look at the Kid. His killings and thievery had made national headlines, especially within the last few months. And after Sheriff Pat Garrett tracked down and captured the Kid and three cohorts near Fort Sumner, there was an immediate demand for some kind of image of the outlaw, particularly from a Boston weekly called the *Illustrated Police News*, which specialized in sensational stories of assorted crimes and criminals. The *Police News* didn't have to wait long.

Sometime earlier that year, a traveling photographer had set up shop at Fort Sumner. The photographer's name is unknown, but he was a "tintypist" with a multi-lens box camera that, in a single exposure, created four identical images on one japanned metal plate. After developing and fixing the images on the thin plate, the photographer simply snipped the four identical portraits apart. Price: 25 cents for all four. It was definitely a bargain, but there was no negative involved in the process, so those four images were all one walked away with.

The first representation of the tintype photograph of Billy the Kid was published in the *Illustrated Police News* three times in 1881: January 8, March 5 and June 4. Because a tintype is a reverse or mirror image of its subject, the *News* flipped the portrait so that the Kid appears as he would in life

– COURTESY ROBERT G. MCCUBBIN COLLECTION

One part-time Fort Sumner resident who was happy to spend two bits for some tintype likenesses was William H. Bonney, a.k.a. Henry McCarty, Henry Antrim, Kid Antrim and Billy the Kid. In a matter of minutes, a head-cocked Bonney, in rumpled frontier garb with Winchester rifle and Colt six-gun, was preserved for posterity. Perhaps if the tintypist had known that the photograph he made that day would become one of the most iconic images in American history, and the only undisputed authentic photograph of the Kid in existence, he might have made sure his name was somewhere preserved with the image.

The *Illustrated Police News* presumably became the first to secure one of these four tintypes and published an engraving based on it. The illustration appeared in its January 8, 1881, issue, just 12 days after Billy was locked up in the Las Vegas jail. The *Police News* credited Las Vegas Chief of Police E. Roberts for the image, which he had obtained "from Lincoln County, N. M., Bonney's old home."

The *Las Vegas Daily Gazette* heavily criticized the *Police News*' illustration of Bonney. "The likeness of 'the Kid' would do service for all men in general, and certainly has no resemblance to the daring young fellow." When the *Illustrated Police News* published the illustration again the following March, the *Gazette's* competitor, the *Las Vegas Daily Optic*, also took a shot at the portrait, calling it "miserably concocted."

Surprisingly, it seems that no other periodical or newspaper copied this particular engraving. What happened to the tintype sent to the *Police News* and whether or not it was returned to Chief Roberts is unknown.

And what happened to the other three tintypes from Billy's Fort Sumner sitting?

Pat Garrett obtained one, either from Billy himself after capturing the outlaw gang in December 1880, or after shooting the Kid dead at Fort Sumner on July 14, 1881. "It is said that there is only one photograph of Billy the Kid extant, and Pat Garrett has that," reported the *Santa Fe Daily New Mexican* in its edition of October 1, 1881. It jokingly added that, "Most people in this section have seen as much of the Kid as they want to, and will be able to get along without a picture."

That very same tintype was undoubtedly the source for the engraving that appeared as a frontispiece in Garrett's biography of the Kid, the seminal *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid*, published in Santa Fe in 1882.

Pat Garrett retained possession of this tintype for the rest of his life. In 1902, he told a newspaper reporter: "I've got a tintype of Billy at home, the only one in existence, I believe, and as I was on the way to the train I left it at a photographer's to be enlarged for Gen. Lew Wallace, who wants to write an article about him." Wallace, the former New Mexico Territorial governor famed (or notorious) for once offering Billy a pardon, never wrote that article. The whereabouts of the photographic enlargement Garrett had made of his tintype is unknown.

Pat Garrett's Billy tintype appears in the historical record for the last time in 1908, just a few short weeks following the lawman's February 29 murder near Las Cruces, New Mexico. Garrett admirer John Milton Scanland hastily put together a short biography of the sheriff titled *The Life of Pat F. Garrett and the Taming of the Border Outlaw*. Featured on the back cover of this slim booklet is a photograph of Billy the Kid.

Under the bold headline "ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF BORDER OUTLAW," the *Albuquerque Morning Journal* reported on Scanland's visit to Albuquerque to promote his book. The proud author related how the photograph on the back was made from an original tintype loaned to him by one of Garrett's daughters (probably Pauline). The tintype, Scanland claimed, was "believed to be the only picture of the desperado in existence."

Unfortunately, the photographic reproduction printed on Scanland's book was heavily cropped and doctored—the Kid's Winchester has been oddly flipped around and moved out at an angle away from his body. Nevertheless, it's obvious that the photo reproduced by Scanland was indeed based on the original tintype owned by Garrett.

This circa 1881–82 *carte de visite* copy (left) of one of the four original Billy the Kid tintypes was sold at auction in 2014 for $17,700 including buyer's premium

Garrett's Billy tintype disappears after 1908 and has not surfaced since It's worth noting, however, that Garrett and others at the time never mentioned any additional photographs picturing the Kid. A tintype of five rough-looking men purchased at a North Carolina flea market in 2011 is claimed by its owner to include both the Kid and Garrett. But if Garrett indeed sat with the Kid for a photograph, why would he—and his family—consistently refer to the Billy the Kid tintype in Garrett's possession as the only one in existence? It seems highly unlikely that Garrett wouldn't recall such a momentous photo shoot for which he posed with New Mexico Territory's most wanted man

The history of another of Billy's four tintypes is easily traced. It's the tintype the outlaw gave to pal Dan Dedrick, and it's this image that most people around the world are familiar with today Except for a short time the tintype was displayed at New Mexico's Lincoln Historic Site in the 1980s, it remained in possession of Dedrick descendants until it was sold at auction in Denver, Colorado, in 2011 for $2.3 million with buyer's premium.

The happy winning bidder was billionaire and Old West enthusiast William I. "Bill" Koch. It remains the highest price paid for a 19th-century photograph, and the immediate result was a crazed hunt for any previously unknown photographs of the charismatic outlaw, as well as a booming business for photo "authenticators."

The fate of the last of the four Billy tintypes comes courtesy of Paulita Maxwell Jaramillo, generally acknowledged then and now as Billy's Fort Sumner sweetheart. She told author Walter Noble Burns in 1923 that the Kid had given one of his tintypes to family servant Deluvina Maxwell after Garrett's posse had stopped at Fort Sumner with their prisoners in December of 1880. "He could not have given Deluvina nothing she would have prized more," Paulita said

Paulita's mother kept Deluvina's Billy tintype in her cedar chest for several years, until, for whatever reason, she gave the photo to Fort Sumner saloonkeeper John Legg. Legg was killed in his saloon in an argument over a poker game in 1899, and the tintype passed into the hands of Legg's executor, Fort Sumner old-timer Charlie Foor When Foor's home later burned, so did Billy. But, Paulita added, "many copies of it had been made."

One of the "copies" Paulita may have been referring to surfaced in 2013, a *carte de visite* photograph (CDV) that is clearly a copy of one of the four original tintypes. A CDV is a small photograph on albumen paper that is mounted on card stock. The process to make a CDV requires a glass-plate negative, from which multiple copies can then be made. The Billy CDV's mount style, with its thick gold border, fits perfectly into the 1881-82 period. In fact, a Leavenworth, Kansas, newspaper reported in September 1881, that it had obtained a "genuine picture of Billy the Kid" with the intention of having copies made. Despite copyright issues, making copies of copies of photographs was quite common in the 19th century, especially when there was a buck to be made

The Billy CDV, and we don't know if it was the specific CDV discovered in 2013 or another print, would be used as an illustration in two publications appearing in 1907 These were Emerson Hough's *The Story of the Outlaw* and the two-volume set titled *History of New Mexico: Its Resources and People*

The photo illustration of Billy the Kid used in *The Story of the Outlaw* by Emerson Hough, 1907

Not to worry, Burns finally got to use his Billy illustration for the London edition of his book, published in 1930 by Geoffrey Bles under the simple yet direct title *Billy the Kid*. The image appeared prominently as that book's frontispiece

While Paulita Maxwell Jaramillo didn't live to see Burns's Billy frontispiece, that was just as well. She didn't care whether Billy's

The original illustration Walter Noble Burns used for the frontispiece of his London edition of *Billy the Kid* (below) was sold along with a collection of Burns's papers and books in an online auction in 2017

This illustration (left) was used as the frontispiece in *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid* by Pat F. Garrett, published in 1882.

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iconic photo was an original tintype, an engraving from a tintype, a CDV copy, or a copy of a copy of a copy. She was of a mind with the Las Vegas press: the portrait was awful.

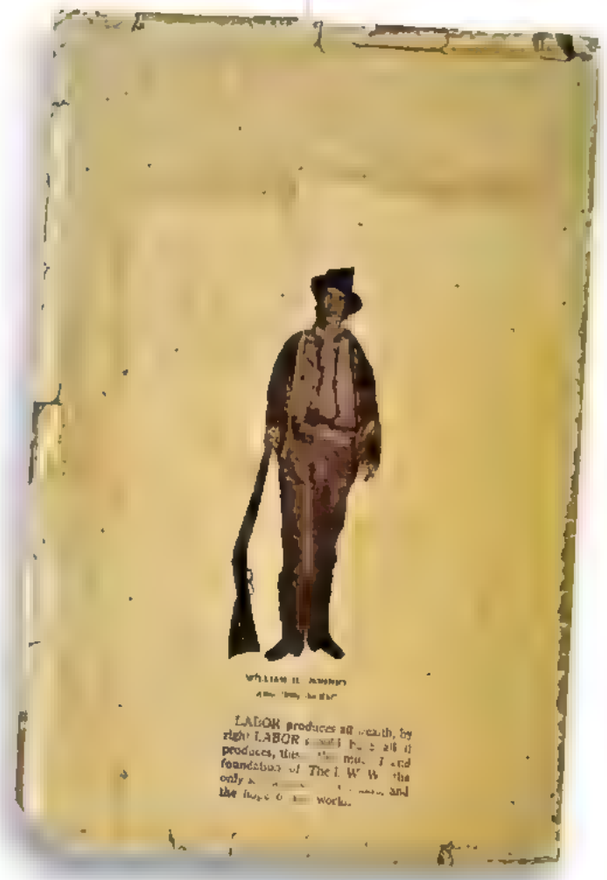
"I never liked the picture," Paulita told Burns. "I don't think it does Billy justice. It makes him look rough and uncouth. The expression of his face was really boyish and very pleasant. He may have worn such clothes out on the range, but in Fort Sumner he was careful of his personal appearance and dressed neatly and in good taste."

Such were the recollections of a 59-year-old woman who once knew Billy the Kid as much more than "half man."

Mark Lee Gardner is the author of *To Hell on a Fast Horse, The Untold Story of Billy the Kid and Pat Garrett* (New York: William Morrow, 2011). He is currently writing a dual biography of Lakota leaders Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull.

This type of Anthony four-tube box camera (above) was used to take Billy the Kid's tintype.

TRUE WEST ARCHIVES



Above is the back cover of John Milton Scanland's extremely rare *The Life of Pat F. Garrett and the Taming of the Border Outlaw*, 1908

COURTESY NEWBERRY LIBRARY

While he's inside Beaver Smith's Saloon playing cards, Billy the Kid stands by the stove to warm up.

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AFTER THE EXPOSURE

While the photographer develops the tintype, the Kid may have gone inside Beaver Smith's Saloon to play some cards.

Photo experts say Billy probably pays a quarter for the four metal images. He puts the four photos in his pocket before he rides out to a sheep camp. The Kid moves incessantly, from camp to camp, to avoid capture but comes into Sumner often to dance with the ladies.

The photographer heads off down the road, having no idea he has just taken the most famous photograph in the history of the West.

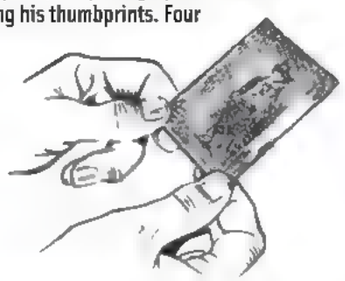
How the finished ferrotype looked with four identical exposures of the Kid.

ACTUAL SIZE

THE PHOTO AT A GLANCE

- His teeth appear to confirm what a contemporary said about him: "He could eat pumpkins through a picket fence."
- A hand of the photo assistant can be seen holding the light reflector.
- Many historians believe the design on Billy's bib front shirt is an anchor.
- His sweater appears oversized.
- Billy wears a pinky ring.
- He carries an 1873 Winchester, which was popular with cowboys and outlaws because it chambered the same bullets as the .44 Colt Frontier, making it easier to carry spare shells.

- Behind Billy's right foot can be seen the leg of a photo stand the photographer used as a point of reference for the portrait sitter to stand still against while the exposure was made.
- On his head is an inexpensive slouch hat with a side crease.
- While developing the wet plate, the photographer handled the bottom corners, leaving his thumbprints. Four exposures were on the ferrotype and the image was reversed as shown. This led to the erroneous assumption that Billy the Kid was left-handed.



Special Excerpt from Bob Boze Bell's *Illustrated Life and Times of Billy the Kid*

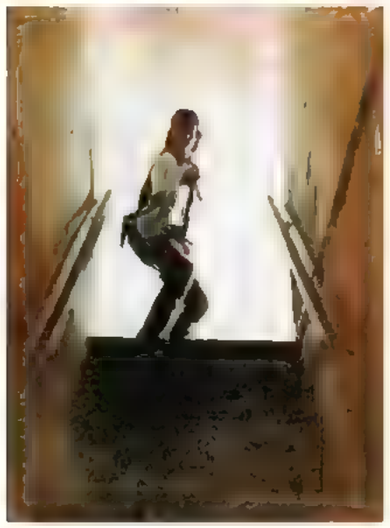
TRUE WEST EXCLUSIVE

CLASSIC GUNFIGHTS

THE DEADLY ESCAPE

BILLY THE KID VS OLINGER & BELL

AGAINST ALL ODDS



Billy look-alike William H. Cox poses at the top of the stairs in the Lincoln County Courthouse where the real Billy the Kid shot Deputy Bell

PHOTO BY BOB BOZE BELL

BY BOB BOZE BELL

Illustrations by Bob Boze Bell

Based on the research of Frederick Nolan and Phil Rasch

Sentenced to hang for the death of William Brady, Billy Bonney is delivered to Sheriff Pat Garrett on April 21, 1881

Godfrey Gauss and Sam Wortley live behind the Lincoln Courthouse. Gauss lights his pipe and leaves his room, crossing the yard toward the main building. As he walks, he hears a shot, a "tussle upstairs" and "somebody hurrying downstairs, and deputy-sheriff Bell emerging from the door running toward me. He ran right into my arms, expired the same moment, and I laid him down, dead. That I was in a hurry to secure assistance, or perhaps to save myself, everybody will believe."

Gauss runs around to the east side of the building. He later remembers: "When I arrived at the garden gate leading to the street, in front of the courthouse, I saw the other deputy sheriff, Olinger, coming out of the hotel [The Wortley] opposite, with the other four or five county prisoners where they had taken their dinner. I called to him to come quick. He did so, leaving his prisoners in front of the hotel. When he had come close up to me, and while standing not more than a yard apart, I told him that I was just after laying Bell dead on the ground in the yard behind, and before he could reply, he was struck by a well directed shot fired from a window above us, and fell dead at my feet.

"I ran for my life to reach my room and safety, when Billy the Kid called to me: 'Don't run, I wouldn't hurt you—I am alone, and master not only of the courthouse, but also of the town, for I will allow nobody to come near us. You go,' he said, 'and saddle one of Judge Leonard's horses, and I will clear out as soon as I can have the shackles loosened from my legs.' With a little prospecting pick I had thrown him through the window, he was working for at least an hour, and could not accomplish more than to free one leg, and he came to the conclusion to wait a better chance, tie one shackle to his waistbelt, and start out. Meanwhile I had saddled a small skittish pony belonging to Billy Burt as there was no other horse available, and had also, by Billy's command, tied a pair of red blankets behind the saddle. I came near forgetting to say that whilst I was busy saddling, and Mr. Billy Kid trying hard to get his shackles off, my partner, Mr. Sam Wortley, appeared in the door leading from the garden where he had been at work, into the yard, and that when he saw the two sheriffs lying dead he did not know whether to go in or retreat, but on the assurance of Billy the Kid that he would not hurt him, he went in and made generally useful.

"When Billy went downstairs at last, on passing the body of Bell, he said, 'I'm sorry I had to kill but couldn't help it.'

"On passing the body of Olinger he gave him a tip with his boot, saying, 'You are not going to round me up again.'

"We went out together where I had tied up the pony, and he told me to tell the owner of same, Billy Burt, that he would send it back the next day. I, for my part, didn't much believe in his promise..."

Aligned Against The Kid

One of the leaders of the Irish faction that opposed Tunstall and McSween in the Lincoln County War, Jimmy Dolan (far left) and Robert Olinger have their photo taken in Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory, in 1879 by Bennett & Brown. Olinger is killed by the Kid in his escape and is described as being six feet tall, weighing around 240 pounds, having a red complexion and dark eyes. He also answers to "Pecos Bob" and "Big Indian."

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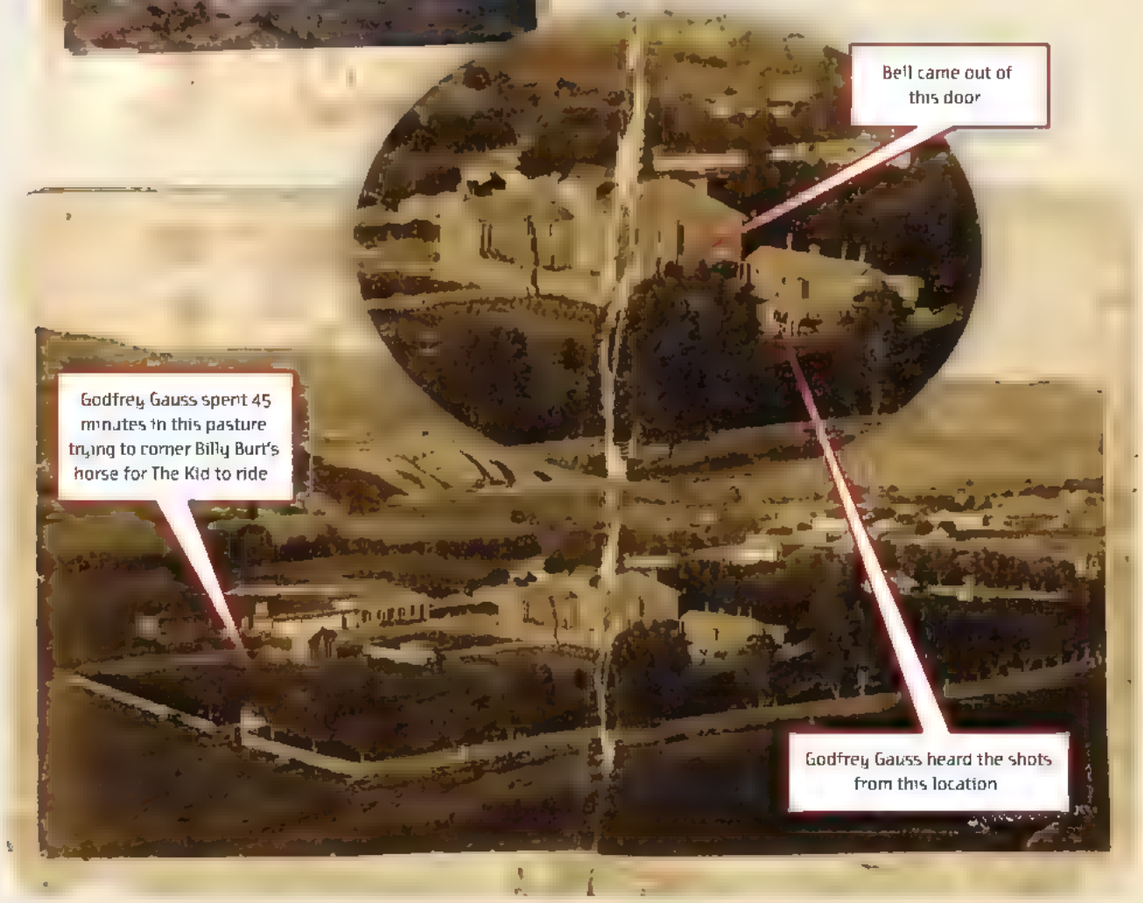
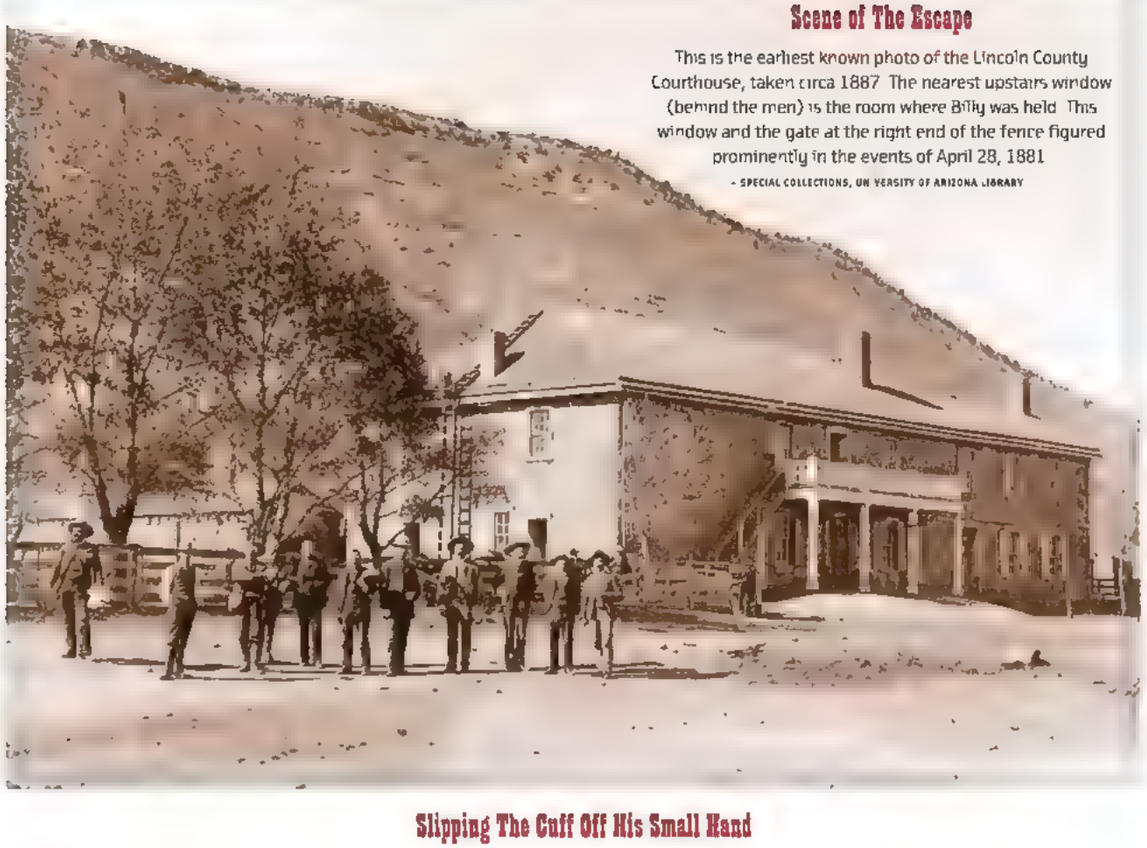
The "House" The Kid Escapes From

The large, two-story building at center, below, and in blowup, is the Murphy-Dolan store, known locally as "The House," which later did duty as the Lincoln County Courthouse. Bonney was held on the second floor, chained to the floor and guarded by Deputy J.W. Bell and Robert Olinger (Sheriff Garrett was in White Oaks "to meet engagement" and tradition says he was there to buy lumber for the gallows to hang the Kid). Billy turned the tables on Bell when they were returning from the privy (somewhere at bottom right in the blowup). The Kid told Bell not to run, but the deputy ran down the stairs and was shot twice by Bonney and collapsed


Bell came out of this door
Godfrey Gauss spent 45 minutes in this pasture trying to corner Billy Burt's horse for The Kid to ride
Godfrey Gauss heard the shots from this location

Scene of The Escape



This is the earliest known photo of the Lincoln County Courthouse, taken circa 1887. The nearest upstairs window (behind the men) is the room where Billy was held. This window and the gate at the right end of the fence figured prominently in the events of April 28, 1881.

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Slipping The Cuff Off His Small Hand

At six o'clock on the evening of April 28, Deputy Robert Olinger took the five other prisoners across the street to the Wortley Hotel for their dinner. He left his shotgun in Garrett's office right next to the room the Kid was being held in. With Olinger gone, Billy asked deputy J.W. Bell to take him out back to the privy. On the way back, going up the stairway the Kid slipped off one of his handcuffs. Turning in the narrow space the Kid used the cuff as a weapon, striking Bell across the head. As the deputy stumbled backwards the Kid leapt upon him and wrestled away his pistol. As the stunned Bell turned to flee, the Kid shot him in the back. This is just one version of the killing of Bell. There are other theories; see below.

Where Did Billy Get the Gun?

There have been numerous hypotheses as to just how the Kid turned the tables on his guard, James Bell. Some theories may have been encouraged by Billy himself, to protect his friends.

One theory (advanced by Walter Noble Burns) is that during a card game, Billy slipped his hands out of his cuffs and seized Bell's pistol, and then shot him when he tried to escape. This version was discredited by Judge Lucius Dills, whose investigation revealed that Bell's pistol was still in its holster, fully loaded, when his body was removed.

Garrett's theory is that after Bell had taken the Kid downstairs and out back to the privy, the Kid got considerably ahead of his guard on the return. Disappearing up the staircase, Billy leaped up the steps and threw his shoulder into the door of a room where weapons and ammunition were stored. The Kid grabbed a pistol, came back to the head of the stairs and confronted Bell, who was just coming up. When Bell panicked and turned, the Kid fired, realizing the guard would shout for help if he reached the door. Tradition in Lincoln has it that a pistol was planted in the outhouse by a boy, José Aguayo, who was related to the Bacas. The youngster was a "devoted admirer of William Bonney" and simply carried the gun in a newspaper (a common item to carry to an outhouse) and placed it where the Kid could find it. Sam Corbet, who visited the Kid every day, then slipped a piece of paper in the Kid's hand without being observed by the guards. It bore one word—"privy," but Billy understood immediately.

"Hello, Bob"

After the killing of Bell, the Kid retrieved Olinger's shotgun and hobbled to the window, upstairs, to command a view of the Wortley Hotel across the street, where Olinger had gone to feed the prisoners. When Olinger heard the shot, he came back across the street and entered the gate (see opposite page) and as he approached the building, the kid leaned out the window and shot Olinger with his own 10-gauge Whitney shotgun (above). Tradition says that Kid gave Olinger the cryptic greeting, "Hello, Bob," but it is doubtful Billy said anything.

- FRED NOLAN -

The Courthouse Window

Billy was kept upstairs, shackled to the floor in the northeast room of the house. The sheriff ordered that at least one armed guard was to be with the kid at all times. A large window lit the room from the east wall. This photo was taken sometime after the turn of the last century. From this window the Kid would be able to see the gallows as they were built. It was a view to a kill, but not the one Lincoln and all of New Mexico Territory expected.

CARRELL COLLECTION, LCRT

Aftermath: Odds & Ends

Sheriff Pat Garrett returns to Lincoln from buying lumber for the gallows to be built to hang the Kid and mounts a posse to search for Bonney, but he is unsuccessful.

BILLY THE KID.

$500 REWARD.

I will pay $500 reward to any person or persons who will capture William Bonney, alias The Kid, and deliver him to any sheriff of New Mexico. Satisfactory proofs of identity will be required.

LEW. WALLACE,
Governor of New Mexico.

In Santa Fe, Governor Wallace receives a one-line telegram telling of the escape, and he posts a $500 reward for the Kid's capture. A month later, Wallace is appointed minister to Turkey and he leaves New Mexico Territory.

A week or so after his escape, Bonney walks into Fort Sumner, steals another horse and hides out at a sheep camp, 35 miles east of Sumner.

Tipped off by Pete Maxwell that the Kid is hiding out around Fort Sumner, Garrett leaves Roswell at night accompanied by John Poe and "Kip" McKinney. They ride all night and stay off the main roads.

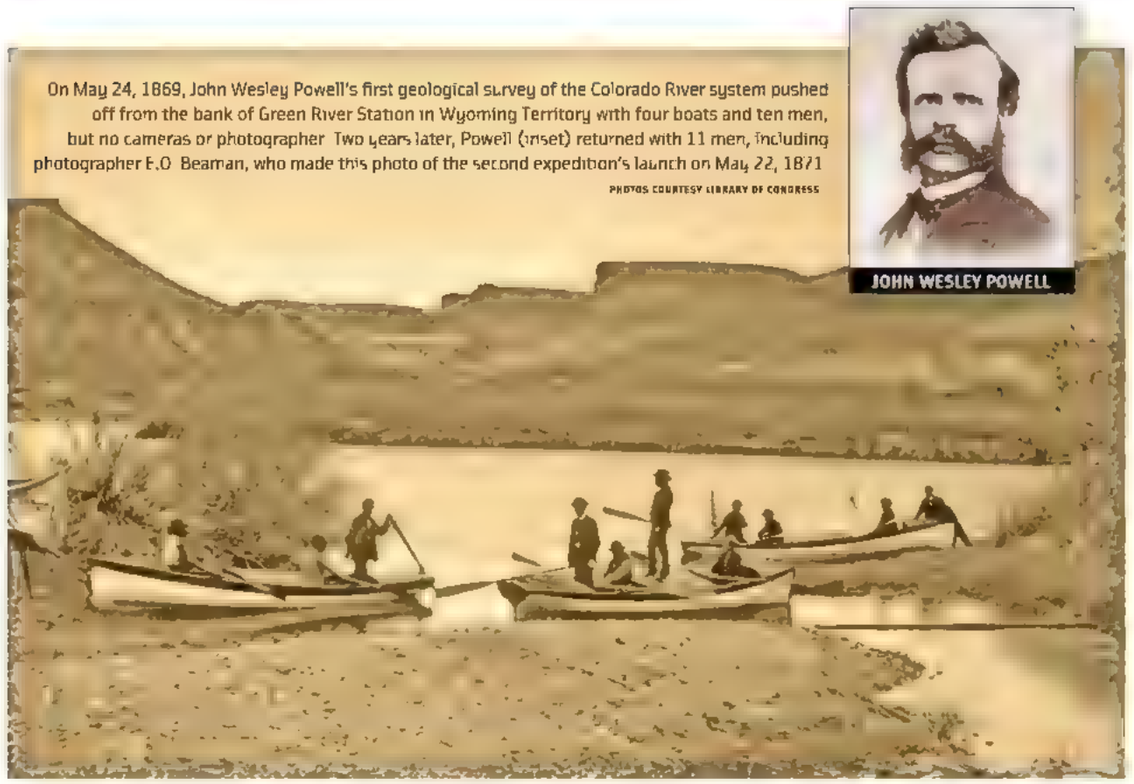
Garrett shoots down the Kid in Pete Maxwell's bedroom in Fort Sumner, July 14, 1881.

Recommended: *The Illustrated Life & Times of Billy the Kid* by Bob Boze Bell.

BY CANDY MOULTON

Over Land and Water with John Wesley Powell

Follow the route of the Western explorer's first river expedition from Wyoming to Arizona.



On May 24, 1869, John Wesley Powell's first geological survey of the Colorado River system pushed off from the bank of Green River Station in Wyoming Territory with four boats and ten men, but no cameras or photographer. Two years later, Powell (inset) returned with 11 men, including photographer E.O. Beaman, who made this photo of the second expedition's launch on May 22, 1871.

PHOTOS COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JOHN WESLEY POWELL

A statue of one-armed John Wesley Powell in front of the Sweetwater County Museum in Green River, Wyoming. He is facing south, toward the Green River and Expedition Island, from where he launched his boats on his first expedition to explore the Colorado River system 150 years ago.

Powell and his expedition pushed into the Green River on May 24, 1869. They had four boats: the *Emma Dean*, a 16-foot pine pilot boat; and three 21 foot oak boats, the *Maid of Honor*, *No Name* and *Kitty Clyde's Sister*.

Preparing for a long journey, they had rations to last 10 months, plus a good amount of gear including sextants, chronometers, barometers, thermometers and compasses—all needed for measurement and topographical calculations.

In the party were Powell's brother Walter; O.G. Howland and his brother Seneca, Jack Sumner and William Dunn, both experienced Rocky Mountain hunters; plus Andrew Hall, another hunter; George Bradley a former Union soldier; boatman Frank Goodman; and Billy Hawkins, another former Union soldier who served as the cook for the expedition.

THE GREEN RIVER

Our route takes us south from Green River on U.S. Highway 191. The Green River now backs up into Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Follow Utah Route 1364 and Colorado Highway 318 into Browns Park, Colorado, to Gates of Lodore, at the northern side of Dinosaur National Monument.

Powell's boats approached the Lodore canyon on June 9. Powell, in the lead, saw rough water and pulled his boat to the shore. He signaled the other boats, but the *No Name* crew continued into the swift current. The rough waters of the Green pummeled

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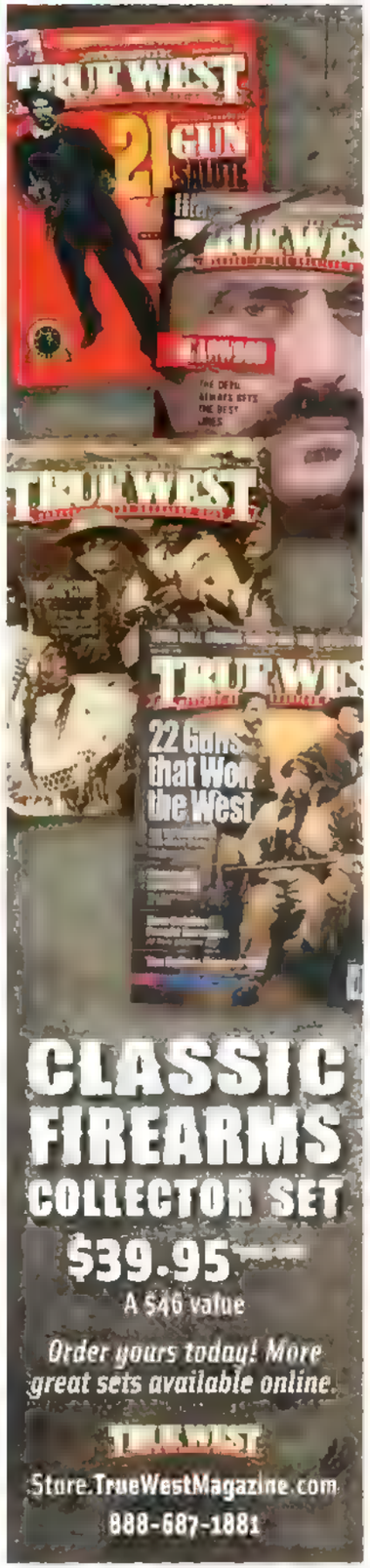
- The Dalles OR p. 67
- Travel Nevada p. IFC

OTHER
- *The Illustrated Life & Times of Doc Holliday* by Bob Boze Bell p. IBC
- *True West* Billy the Kid Collectors Set p. 79
- *True West* Billy The Kid T-Shirt p. 60
- *True West* Lifetime Maniac p. 54
- *True West* Ultimate Travel Guide p. 13



John Wesley Powell started his historic expedition down the Green and Colorado rivers in May 1869 because the Union Pacific Railroad was in the final weeks of its multi-year effort to span the continent, and Powell could easily ship supplies—and the four boats he would use—to the location where the river and the railroad intersected

COURTESY US GEOLOGICAL

the boat against boulders and into the rushing rapids where the boat swamped, throwing the Howland brothers and Goodman into the churning water

The three men survived, but they lost all their clothes, guns, a large amount of food and all the barometers. These instruments were essential to the expedition and, after a search, the following day the party found the boat wreck and managed to recover the barometers, some thermometers and even a keg of whiskey the men had stashed without Powell's knowledge

Explore this country by traveling on Colorado 318 to Sunbeam then turning west on U.S. 40 to Dinosaur. Take a detour to Vernal, Utah, for a visit to the Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum.

Travel south from Rangley, Colorado, on Highway 139 on a route that takes you through Canyon Pintado National Historic Area. The painted canyon route was named in 1776 by Fathers Dominguez and Escalante when they saw dozens of examples of ancient American Indian rock art as they traveled to California on the Old Spanish Trail they forged. The rocks still tell the stories of early people, but our route continues west and south, through Green River, Utah, home of the John Wesley Powell Museum.

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

The confluence of the Green River and the Grand (Colorado) River is southwest of Moab, Utah.

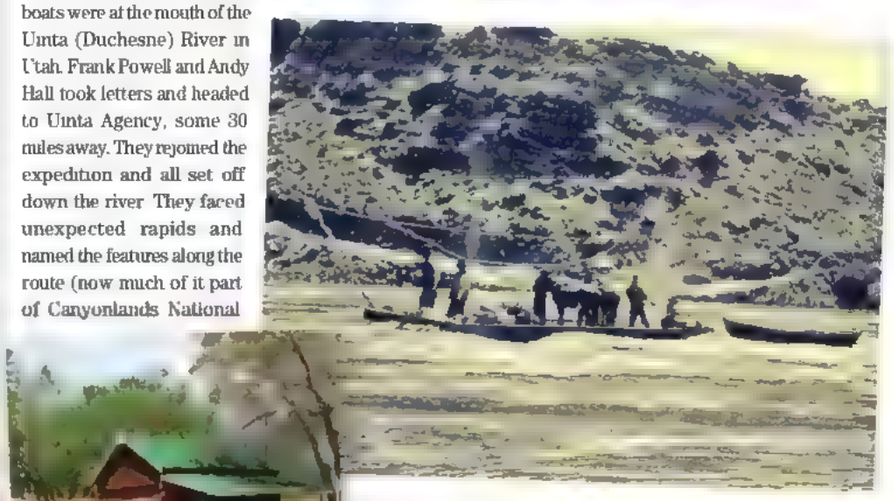
On June 28, 1869, Powell's three remaining boats were at the mouth of the Uinta (Duchesne) River in Utah. Frank Powell and Andy Hall took letters and headed to Uinta Agency, some 30 miles away. They rejoined the expedition and all set off down the river. They faced unexpected rapids and named the features along the route (now much of it part of Canyonlands National Park): Canyon of Desolation, Dirty Devil River, Sumner's Amphitheater, Gray Canyon, Stillwater Canyon, Whirlpool Canyon and Bright Angel Creek.

I'm not on a boat, but in a vehicle so I travel south from Moab on U.S. 191 to Bluff, then on U.S. 163 through Monument Valley and to Kayenta, Arizona. Then my route is west on U.S. 160 and Arizona 98 to Page, Arizona.

Like the Green River near the Wyoming-Utah border, the waters of the river, now the main stream of the Colorado River, back up behind Glen Canyon Dam at Page. Lake Powell is named for John Wesley Powell. The lake waters have filled in the canyons and crevasses providing access to areas otherwise difficult (or impossible) to reach. Take a boat tour, or travel overland with Diné guides, to visit such places as the Rainbow Bridge

THE GRAND CANYON

In Page, visit the Powell Museum and view the exhibits at the Glen Canyon Dam Visitor Center. Take a tour to one of the slot

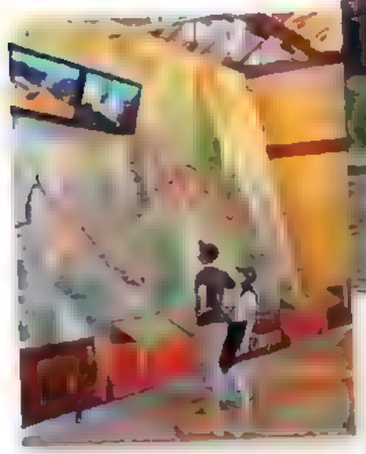


Mormon pioneer John D Lee operated Lee's Ferry (above) from his homestead, Lonely Dell (left), at the mouth of the Paria River as the primary crossing of the Colorado River from 1872 until he was executed in 1877 for his role in the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

PHOTOS COURTESY NPS.GOV

Visitors to the Grand Canyon National Park's museum at the South Rim will be treated to extensive exhibits (below) about Powell's expeditions and the Green and Colorado rivers

COURTESY NPS.GOV



A century and a half after Powell's first expedition rowed down the uncharted Green River, modern recreationists regularly raft and row the same route from Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Wyoming to Canyonlands National Park (above) in Utah

COURTESY NPS.GOV

canyons in the region or drive to the outlook for a short hike and view of the Colorado River's Horseshoe Bend.

The river changes as it pours out of Lake Powell and toward the Grand Canyon. On August 9, 1869, Powell wrote: "The walls of the canyon…are of marble, of many beautiful colors, often polished by the waves, and sometimes far up the sides, where showers have washed the sands over the cliffs."

Four days later, on August 13, he noted, "We are now ready to start on our way down the Great Unknown. .We have an unknown distance yet to run, an unknown river to explore."

At what was named Separation Rapid, also called Separation Canyon, the Howland brothers and William Dunn left the expedition. Here Powell abandoned the *Emma Dean*. The boat was battered and no longer watertight. With fewer men, there were not enough to man the oars, and the supplies had dwindled so there was no need for the boat to haul them. Science was no longer the focus of the journey because all of the instruments were either broken or lost.

On August 29, 1869, Powell's three-month, 900-mile river journey neared its end when the boats drifted from beneath the Grand Wash Cliffs of the Grand Canyon to country more rolling and mountainous than caverns of cliffs. Powell wrote: "The river rolls by us in silent majesty, the quiet of the camp is sweet; our joy is almost ecstasy."

Departing from the river two days later, Powell and his remaining men now traveled overland north to Salt Lake City, which they reached in September. Powell would return to the river in 1871, making a second expedition that was far better documented. This time Powell had photographers E. O. Beaman and Jack Hillers as part of the crew.

Candy Moulton hangs her hat near Encampment, Wyoming, when she is not on the road exploring the West.

Wide Spot in the Road

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

The one-mile Sandal Trail provides visitors with an overlook view of the Betatakin Cliff Dwellings (right) in Tsegi Canyon, a part of Navajo National Monument located east of Kayenta, Arizona. To actually visit the dwelling area, be prepared for a ranger-led hike that lasts several hours, and covers five miles. Another ranger-guided tour to the more remote Keet Seel is for people willing and able to hike 17 miles. Reservations are required along with a pre-hike orientation the day before you follow the ranger to the ruins. These villages date from AD 1250 to 1300 and have original masonry walls and roof beams.

COURTESY AMERICAN SOUTHWEST VIRTUAL MUSEUM

GOOD EATS & SLEEPS

GRUB: Don Pedro's Family Mexican, *Green River, WY*, **Vernal Brewing Company**, *Vernal, UT*, **Moab Diner**, *Moab, UT*, **Bonkers**, *Page, AZ*

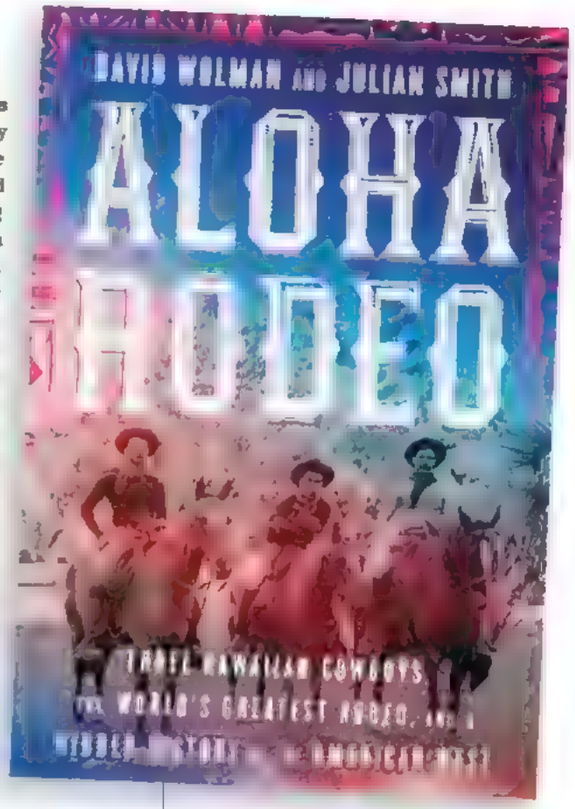
LODGING: Hampton Inn, *Green River, WY*; **Best Western Plus Canyonlands Inn**, *Moab, UT*, **Lake Powell Resort**, *Page, AZ*

WESTERN BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: STUART ROSEBROOK

Hawaiian Cowboys

Aloha Rodeo breaks new ground in the history of the American cowboy, plus, a new chronicle of 20th-century Texas Rangers, Smith & Wesson artisanship, a Western scout biography and the latest adventure of entertainer-turned-sleuth Annie Oakley.



"What is the American West and where does it begin and end?" These questions have been debated consistently for well over a century, but after anyone reads David Wolman and Julian Smith's *Aloha Rodeo: Three Hawaiian Cowboys, the World's Greatest Rodeo, and a Hidden History of the American West* (William Morrow, $27.99) they will have to agree that the Western edge of the Wild West extends out across the Pacific Ocean to include the state of Hawaii. "If Hawaii had a Deadwood, it was Waimea," write Wolman and Smith. A visitor in the mid-19th century would have found a town of more than a thousand residents with a tannery, a rendering plant, a mission school, saloons and livestock so abundant that one resident called Waimea a "cattle pen."

The first collaboration between Wolman, a contributing editor to *Outside* magazine, and Smith, author of *Crossing the Heart of Africa: An Odyssey of Love and Adventure*, should not be their last. The writing duo expertly weave a complex story of Hawaii's 18th- and 19th-century transformation from isolated island kingdom to American colony; the parallel rise and settlement of the American cattle, cowboy and Hawaiian paniolo culture, industry and economy; and the growth and popularity of Wild West shows, entertainers and rodeos, including Buffalo Bill Cody and the Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo, in the latter decades of the 1800s. The result leaves the reader with an understanding that the international popularity of the American cowboy is eternally entwined between the industries of cattle ranching and Western entertainment.

Students and scholars of the American cowboy in the Western Hemisphere will find Wolman and Smith's groundbreaking *Aloha Rodeo* is not only a must-read, but an essential addition to the cowboy collector's library. The very original synthesis is one of the best single volumes on the rise and diversity of the North American cattle industry, the cowboy culture—both in practice and in popular culture and entertainment (including Wild West shows, rodeo and pulp fiction)—in the 19th and early 20th centuries. *Aloha Rodeo* joins *Cattle Kingdom* by Christopher Knowlton, John Ryan Fischer's *Cattle Colonialism* and John Branch's *The Last Cowboys* as significant cowboy cultural histories written in the past two decades.

In addition, Wolman and Smith's intellectual decision to conclude their epic story in the present reminds—and cautions—the reader that the Hawaiian paniolo culture is a cornerstone of the American cowboy experience on the verge of disappearing. As the authors state so eloquently in their epilogue, "Paniolo…are an endangered species. Most cattle management nowadays is done from the seat of an ATV. When it comes to professional cowboys, those who truly depend on horses for work, there are perhaps 30 left on the island, with maybe two dozen on Maui. Yet rodeo is as popular as ever. Contests and cowboy themed celebrations run throughout the year and on all the major islands." Let's all hope that *Aloha Cowboy* does not just inspire readers, but a new generation of paniolos, too.

Stuart Rosebrook

ROUGH DRAFTS

COURTESY PARAMOUNT TV

On April 13, 2019, the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, awarded its 2019 Western Heritage Awards and inducted its newest Hall of Fame members. Kevin Costner (above, right) featured in the April 2019 issue of *True West*, was inducted into the Hall of Great Western Performers.

2019 INDUCTEES

HALL OF GREAT WESTERN PERFORMERS
Kevin Costner
Howard Keel (1919–2004)

HALL OF GREAT WESTERNERS
Clark McEntire (1927–2014)
George McJunkin (1851–1922)

CHESTER A. REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD
Dave Stamey

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
Michael Martin Murphey

LITERARY AWARDS

Western Novel: ***The Hunger*** by Alma Katsu (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 2018)

NONFICTION BOOK: ***The Woolly West: Colorado's Hidden History of Sheepscapes*** by Andrew Gulliford (Texas A&M University Press, 2018)

JUVENILE BOOK: ***Hardscrabble by Sandra Dallas*** (Sleeping Bear Press, 2018)

MAGAZINE ARTICLE: ***"Long Live the King,"*** by Christine Hamilton, Ross Hecox and Susan Morrison, *Western Horseman* (August 2018)

POETRY BOOK: ***Landscapes, with Horses*** by Mark Sanders, illustrated by Charles D. Jones (Stephen F. Austin State University Press, 2018)

FILM & TELEVISION AWARDS

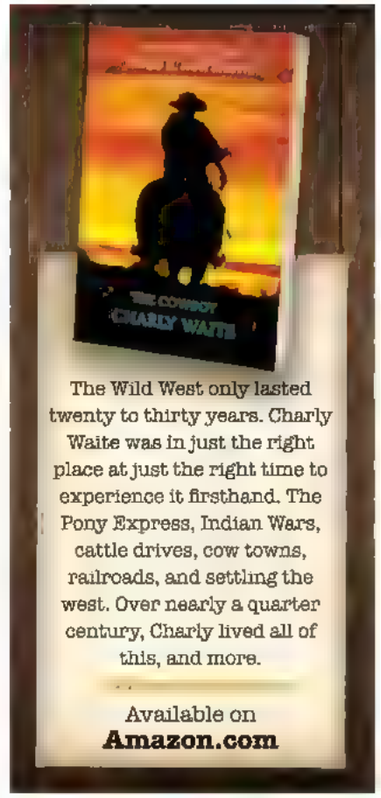
FICTIONAL DRAMA: ***"A Monster is Among Us," Yellowstone*** (Season 1, Episode 7, Paramount Network, 2018)

WESTERN LIFESTYLE PROGRAM: ***Red Steagall is Somewhere West of Wall Street*** (West of Wall Street Film Company, 2018)

Theatrical Motion Picture: ***Ballad of Buster Scruggs*** (Netflix, 2018)

DOCUMENTARY: ***UmoNhoN Iye The Omaha Speaking*** (Range Films, LLC, 2019)

–Stuart Rosebrook



The Wild West only lasted twenty to thirty years. Charly Waite was in just the right place at just the right time to experience it firsthand. The Pony Express, Indian Wars, cattle drives, cow towns, railroads, and settling the west. Over nearly a quarter century, Charly lived all of this, and more.

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Art, and other items!
Edgar Rice Burroughs
Creator of Tarzan,® The War Chief™ and more

TEXAS RANGERS BATTLE ON

Shielding yourself from flying lead makes perfect sense, and so does a long nonfiction book if a writer (in this case, writers) has plenty of new information to share. And that's the case with *The Texas Rangers in Transition: From Gunfighters to Criminal Investigators, 1921-1935* by Charles H. Harris III and Louis R. Sadler (University of North Texas Press, $34.95), a new look at the Rangers as the storied state law enforcement agency moved from its horseback and 44.40 days to high horsepower cars and Tommy guns. As they have with their previous Ranger-related books, Harris and Sadler dug deep in their research. The book's bibliography shows they relied heavily on transcriptions of recorded interviews, correspondence and government records, in addition to contemporary newspaper coverage and other published works.

—Mike Cox, author of
Time of the Rangers—Texas Rangers: From 1900 to the Present

ARTISTRY IN ARMS

Smith & Wesson Engraving, A Celebration of Artistry in Arms from the Company's Founding until the Present Day (Mowbray Publishing, $84.45 postpaid) by author Michael J. Kennelly covers the entire spectrum of engraved S&W handguns from its earliest No. 1, .22 Rimfire revolver, all the way up through the company's modern semi-auto pistols. This 9-inch by 12-inch hardcover volume's 404 pages contain over 1,400 large color photos, revealing the exquisite detail in each arm shown, including work done by the factory, Tiffany & Co. and non-factory engravers. The work also contains a chronological listing of S&W's factory and contract engravers and biographies on select artisans. This book is valuable as research, along with being enjoyable to peruse again and again.

—Phil Spangenberger,
True West's *Firearms Editor*

COMANCHE JACK

Ever since James Fenimore Cooper introduced his "Leatherstocking" character, the image of the intrepid white scout, wise to the ways of Indians, became embedded in literature. Of course, real life versions existed—from Daniel Boone to William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Many of these nimrods received treatment in book-length biographies, one of the most recent being a joint effort by Clint E. Chambers and Paul H. Carlson in their *Comanche Jack Stilwell: Army Scout and Plainsman* (University of Oklahoma Press, $24.95). Fast-paced and well researched, the study of this colorful character, who ran away to the West as a teenager, deserves attention, especially by those interested in the Indian Wars.

—John Langellier, author of
Trapdoor Springfield

ANNIE OAKLEY RIDES AGAIN

Annie Oakley was an expert rifle shot, an accomplished equestrian, the star of the Buffalo Bill Cody Wild West Show, and, in bestselling author Kari Bovee's latest novel, *Peccadillo at the Palace: An Annie Oakley Mystery* (Spark Press, $16.95), an exceptional amateur sleuth.

The second title in Bovee's Annie Oakley mystery series, is a clever and gripping whodunit. It's a fun romp through history with twists and turns that will keep readers guessing. While hunting down the culprit who wants do away with Queen Victoria, Annie finds her life and that of her husband also at risk. One can't help but root for the famous sure-shot to save the monarchy.

Chris Enss, author of
Buffalo Gals, Women Of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show

ARKANSAS HISTORIAN'S FAVORITE OUTLAW TOMES

Historian and *Tombstone Epitaph* assistant editor Erik J. Wright has authored several books, including ***Phil Foote: Lawman, Outlaw...Hell-Raiser*** and ***West of Hell: The Badmen, Hardcases and Intrepid Lawmen Who Made the West Wild***. Throughout his career he has found these books on Western outlaws to be among the very best:

❶ ***John Ringo: The Gunfighter Who Never Was*** by Jack Burrows (University of Arizona Press): Burrows methodically examines the life and crimes of this Texas and Arizona outlaw, which works to deconstruct the myth of Ringo.

❷ ***Gold Dust & Gunsmoke: Tales of Gold Rush Outlaws, Gunfighters, Lawmen, and Vigilantes*** by John Boessenecker (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.): While not a book entirely devoted to the outlaw it analyzes the roots of lawlessness and violence on the California Gold Rush frontier, which helps readers understand the motivations for the badmen and town-tamers of the West.

❸ ***The Odyssey of Burt Alvord: Lawman, Train Robber, Fugitive*** by Don Chaput (Westernlore Press): Alvord is perhaps Arizona's most underrated outlaw, but scholar Chaput brings fresh light to this character whose life was defined by the most ruthless acts in the West.

❹ ***Desert Desperadoes: The Banditti of Southwestern New Mexico*** by Bob Alexander (Gila Books): Always overshadowed by the outlaws of Arizona, the badmen across the border in New Mexico finally get their due in Alexander's valuable study.

❺ ***Black Bart: The Story of the West's Most Famous Stagecoach Robber*** by William Collins and Bruce Levene (Pacific Transcriptions). Arguably one of the most famous outlaws in history, Black Bart has largely been ignored by modern biographers. This book is, to date, the most reliable and carefully written about the hold-up man.

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BY HENRY C. PARKE

Hartley of the West

A New England actress reflects on how she went to California and became a cowgirl.

Mariette Hartley (above, center) made her cinematic debut as bride-to-be Elsa Knudsen in director Sam Peckinpah's 1962 Western classic *Ride the High Country*, filmed on location in California's Sierra Nevada. Hartley co-starred with (l.–r.) Ron Starr, Randolph Scott, Joel McCrea and R.G. Armstrong

COURTESY MGM

"I knew that it was something special; Sam (Peckinpah) was terrific, everybody was terrific, especially Randolph Scott and Joel McCrea—who I'd never heard of." Before Mariette Hartley made her film debut as the female lead in Peckinpah's 1962 masterpiece, *Ride the High Country*, she had no expectation of becoming "Queen of the West." "We only had one movie house in Westport," she said. "The first movie I ever saw was *The Red Shoes*, as a young ballet dancer. Then Olivier's *Hamlet* and *Henry V*. I didn't know anything about Westerns. My next-door neighbor had horses, and I would ride bareback."

One day, "a wonderful, crazy directress, Claire Olsen, from Chicago rounded up the kids from Westport, and made us actors and actresses." Four years with her led to two "with Eva Le Gallienne, who taught me Ibsen and Chekov." At 15, "she handed me off to John Houseman of the Shakespeare Festival. So, I was passed on from one really great theatre person to another."

Surprisingly, what led Hartley to Hollywood was not the film business, "but a bad marriage. He wanted more than anything to go to California; and I hated California." The father of an actress friend steered her toward the William Morris Agency. In four days, she was meeting at MGM with Peckinpah. Three days later, the studio set up a screen test, she recalls, "and I said, what's that? I tested with Wayne Rogers, Ben Cooper, Richard Jaeckel and Ron Starr" in the scene where Elsa washes dishes with her romantic interest, Heck Longtree. Starr would win the role.

Elsa runs away to marry James Drury, and learns to her horror that she will in effect also be marrying his three brothers—Warren Oates, L.Q. Jones, John Davis Chandler—and father, John Anderson. "The time I got really scared was the dancing during the wedding. Sam wasn't soft on that;

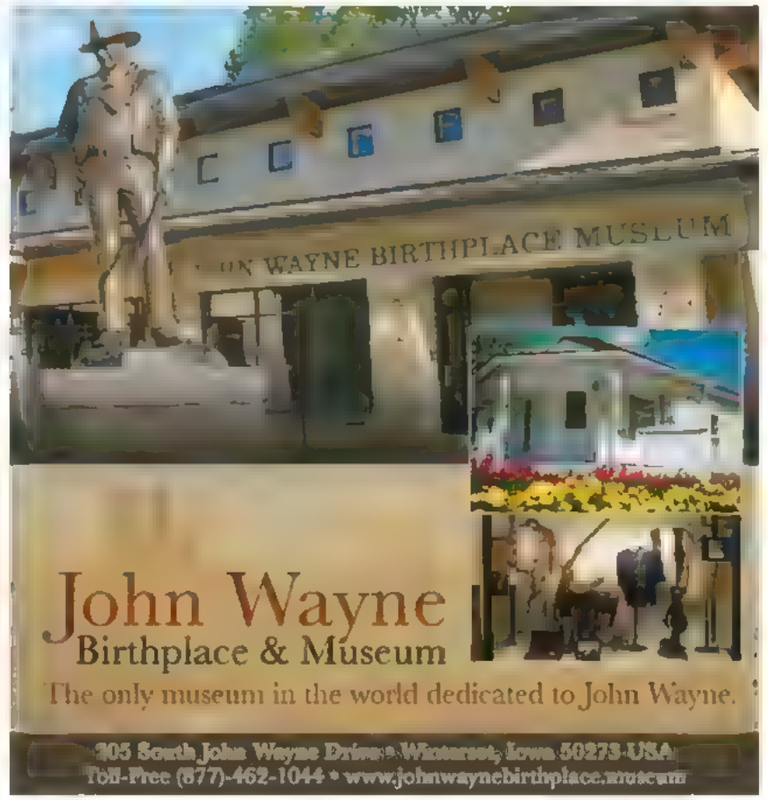
Hartley's first role in a classic TV Western was in 1961 as Clarey on *Gunsmoke*'s "Cotter's Girl" opposite leading man James Arness (right)

COURTESY CBS

he wanted it to look the way it looks. Those guys pulled me into it, and I was terrified." She liked them, and would work with them all again. "But Johnny Chandler terrified me! I mean, he *was* that guy."

Hartley frequently catches Scott's and McCrea's films on TCM. "I asked Joel, is there anything that you do to prepare? He said, 'Because we never do things in sequence, and have to know where we are emotionally, I read the scene *before* the scene I'm doing right now, get prepared for that. Then I suck in my gut and go on.' He was a dream to work with, both of them were."

Ride the High Country was an international hit, and Hartley was in demand in all genres. Although she did a great deal of Western television, she did only two more Western features, both co-starring Lee Van Cleef. In 1970's *Barquero*, Warren Oates and his gang are fleeing the Army after a robbery, and Van Cleef's barge is their only means of escape. As the townspeople panic, the voluptuous bad-girl and the "virtuous" married Hartley, make plays for Van Cleef. "I called me and Maria Gomez the concave and the convex of his life. Lee covered himself with Coppertone. He looked really greasy and sexy, he thought. One time, he takes me in his arms and I slipped out and landed on the ground. Not one of my best experiences."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Still, it was better than *The Magnificent 7 Ride!* "You mean *The Magnificent 7 Ride* for 24 pages? Until I got raped and killed. That was a juicy role."

Her TV work was much more satisfying. "I did two *Virginians*, and four *Bonanzas*. I just adored *Gunsmoke*. "Cotter's Girl" was my very first television show, written by the great Kathleen Hite." A man forces Matt Dillon to kill him, so Matt will be responsible for the daughter he's kept hidden on his farm. "It was *Pygmalion*! I just loved it. I loved Jimmy [Arness]—he made me laugh harder than anybody except maybe Hoss [*Bonanza*'s Dan Blocker] And Michael Landon.

"The nice thing about *Bonanza* was, you could stretch yourself a bit. I mean, from playing an Indian to playing a famous actress. I went through the whole Cartwright family, one brother at a time. And then I dated Ben." After which, one irate fan wrote to complain about Ben's foolishness, "Didn't [you] recognize her as the Indian a year and a half ago?!"

There were rewards even working on the lower-budget shows, like *Death Valley Days*, "where I had to bring my own red shawl, and the name of the episode was "The Red Shawl." But I worked with Robert Taylor, for crying out loud!"

"I'd like to keep working. I'd love to do comedy again." Or a Western? "Sure, if it's a good script, and as long as I don't have to ride *too* much—you know, my bones are getting a little bit brittle."

DVD REVIEW

The Sundowners

(ALPHA VIDEO, $5.95) In *The Sundowners* (not the Robert Mitchum film), a pre-*Music Man* Robert Preston joyfully acts rings around nominal stars Robert Sterling and John Barrymore Jr. In this film written and produced by *The Searchers* author Alan LeMay, Kid Wichita (Preston) comes to help Tom Cloud (Sterling) combat rustlers, but is a worse rustler and killer than his quarry. Featuring Chill Wills as you've always seen him, and Jack Elam as you've never seen him: clean-cut.

Henry C. Parke is a screenwriter based in Los Angeles, California, who blogs about Western movies, TV, radio and print news *HenrysWesternRoundup.Blogspot.com*

BY LEO W. BANKS

Glasgow, Montana

The Old West thrives in the wild river country of the Missouri Breaks.

In 1908, Glasgow, Montana, was a thriving Great Northern Railway railhead of about 1,000 residents. The economy of the northeastern Montana town, which was founded in 1887, remains centered on ranching and farming today. It also serves as a gateway for tourists following the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail as well as outdoor recreationists drawn to the scenic Missouri River and Fort Peck Lake.

COURTESY VALLEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This town in the wild lonesome of northeast Montana, 60 miles from the Canadian border, earned the attention of the world when the Great Northern Railway came through in 1887, and again in 1940 when construction was completed on Fort Peck Dam.

Otherwise, Glasgow has lived well under the radar

That changed last year when researchers at Oxford University designated the town the middle-of-nowhere because the nearest metropolitan area of 75,000 or more is four and a half hours away in any direction.

The study earned wide publicity, and a shrug from the community's 3,330 souls. A.J. Etherington, editor of the *Glasgow Courier* told NBC News, "We knew we were in the middle of nowhere before anybody told us we were in the middle of nowhere."

But remote doesn't mean nothing to do.

Glasgow's Valley County Pioneer Museum showcases Indian artifacts and an impressive collection of mounted animals. See an Assiniboine teepee, one of the last three elk hide teepees in existence, and the ornate Buffalo Bill Cody Bar.

The museum also features a buffalo mount created to celebrate President Franklin Roosevelt's 1934 visit to monitor progress on nearby Fort Peck Dam. A photo of its concrete spillway graced the first issue of *Life* magazine in 1936.

Today, visitors to the largest hydraulic fill dam in the U.S.—four miles long, 250 feet high—can tour its powerhouses and enjoy annual events at Fort Peck Lake, the third most visited destination in Montana, says Lisa Koski, executive director of the Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce.

Take in an ice fishing tournament in February, the Longest Dam Run in June, or the Governor's Cup walleye fishing tournament.

"We call the second week in July Walleye Week," says Koski. "It takes 200 volunteers to put on the tournament, all hotels and campgrounds are full, and we feed a thousand people at our community fish fry."

Stop at the Fort Peck Interpretive Center to see a life-sized model of a Tyrannosaurus Rex found nearby in 1997. The museum explains the dam's construction and has exhibits on the wildlife and habitat of the million-acre Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge.

On their epic expedition across the continent, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark spent 13 days within the refuge's modern boundaries. Visitors can track

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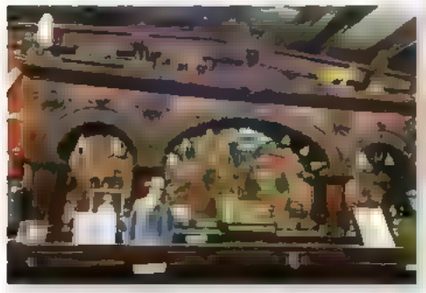
The Buffalo Bill Cody Bar is featured in the Glasgow history exhibits at the Valley County Pioneer Museum.

COURTESY GLASGOW CVB/VALLEY COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM



their journey on a 19-mile driving tour that parallels the Missouri River and closely follows expedition sites, with interpretive signs along the way.

The views are spectacular—rolling plains, distant bluffs, big sky—and remain largely unchanged from what Lewis and Clark saw in 1805.

Lovers of live theater should see a performance at Fort Peck Summer Theatre, celebrating its 50th anniversary. With exquisite hand-crafted light fixtures and 74-foot hand-hewn ceiling beams, the structure, built in 1934 as a silent movie house for dam workers, is often called the Jewel of the Prairie.

Be sure to stop at the Busted Knuckle Brewery for a glass of Middle-of-Nowhere Raspberry Blonde Beer. Ben Boreson worked as a mechanic before remodeling his garage and opening a brewery. With tables made from vehicle radiators, he serves beers with names like Camshaft Cream Ale.

Several annual events bring visitors downtown. December's Christmas Stroll features hayrides, a tree-lighting ceremony and parade of lights.

In late September, Scottie Homecoming Weekend brings natives back to enjoy a parade, pancake breakfast, pub-crawl and appearances by the Saskatoon Police Pipes & Drums, down from Canada to add a touch of award-winning Scottish music.

"Homecoming promotes our high school, the Glasgow Scotties," says Koski. "The 'Highland Fling' is the school song. It's a great time."

Fun fact: The town was once known only as Siding 24, a reference to its railroad beginnings. It became Glasgow in 1887 when a Great Northern railroad clerk jabbed his finger at a spinning globe, and it landed on Glasgow, Scotland.

Leo W. Banks is an award-winning writer based in Tucson. He is the author of the mystery novel *Double Wide*.

WHERE HISTORY MEETS THE HIGHWAY

GLASGOW AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & AGRICULTURE

To plan your trip, stop at the Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture, 313 Klein Avenue.

GlasgowChamber.com

SLIPPERY ANN WILDLIFE VIEWING AREA

During September and October, hundreds of rutting elk gather here. They aren't shy. Lewis and Clark might've seen the same sight. "Saw but few buffaloe today, but a great number of Elk, deer, some antelopes and 5 bear," wrote Meriwether Lewis, May 23, 1805. Check at the Chamber for directions from Glasgow.

FWS.GOV

FORT PECK INTERPRETIVE CENTER

Take in the views at the scenic overlook and read interpretive signs about Lewis and Clark. The explorers passed within 15 miles of present-day Glasgow. Walk a three-mile nature trail adjacent to the center. In summer, the museum offers speakers, interpretive programs and arts and crafts programs for kids.

FWS.GOV

The Milk River flows past Glasgow, Montana, en route to its confluence with the Missouri River near Fort Peck.

COURTESY MOTBD

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE

In July take in the 96th annual Wild Horse Stampede, Montana's oldest rodeo. The popular event is held 49 miles from Glasgow in Wolf Point, the largest community on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

WolfPointChamber.com

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Get WESTERN!

BY QUACKGRASS SALLY

Cowboy up in a dozen of our favorite Old West towns.

I remember seeing my Wyoming-raised father quietly touching his hand to the brim of his cowboy hat, or tipping it in a polite gesture when meeting a man or woman in our travels. I always thought this was such a gentlemanly way of saying hello, and I enjoyed seeing someone return the greeting with their hat brim or just a quick smile. As a history buff, I know that the gesture's origin started as a way to show friendly intentions when men would meet, because their hand was on their hat and not on their gun.

Today you can still find that friendly traditional Western spirit alive 'n' kickin' in towns all across the West. It comes in all forms, from a humble local museum to rip-roarin' rodeos, historic hotels with provocative legends, to gold mines and natural wonders.

In my travels I've explored some pretty interesting spots where the heritage of the area overflows with traditions built from Western dreams and values. Here are a few places where you can be comfortable wearing your cowboy boots and hat. Come share the adventure ... and let the "cowboy" in you have some true Western fun ... where the air has a hint of horses and, yes, people still tip their hats.

Miles City, Montana, celebrates its Western heritage with a parade down Main Street during its annual two-day Miles City Ranch Rodeo and Bronc Sale.

COURTESY MONTANA OFFICE OF TOURISM

The Million Dollar Cowboy Bar (above) is a great place to enjoy a night out in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

PHOTO BY OUTLAW PARTNERS/COURTESY MILLION DOLLAR COWBOY BAR

Get WESTERN!

Ever since the first ranchers settled Jackson Hole in the 1880s, the cowboy way of life (below) has been part of the picturesque Teton County.

COURTESY L. BRADY OF CONGRESS

JACKSON HOLE, WYOMING

Nestled in the valley below the Teton Mountains, along the Snake River, native tribes and famous mountain men, including Jim Bridger and John Colter, gathered for the summer Rendezvous. Beaver pelts and buffalo hides were the currency of the times. Today you can explore the past in the historic Western town of Jackson Hole. Walk its wooden sidewalks, shopping for that perfect cowboy hat. Enjoy outstanding art galleries, take a river raft trip or horseback ride and then go watch the longest running cowboy shootout in the country, under the huge arches of elk antlers in Jackson Hole's Town Square.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN JACKSON HOLE
JacksonHoleChamber.com

Old West Days: horse-drawn parades and Elk Antler Auction, Memorial Day Weekend

Jackson Hole Shootout: Town Square, daily except Sundays at 6 p.m.

Grand Teton Music Festival: July 30–Aug. 17

Jackson Hole PBR Touring Pro Division Bull Riding: Teton County Fairgrounds, July 15–16

Grand Teton National Park: camping, hiking and wildlife near Yellowstone National Park

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN JACKSON HOLE

The Lodge at Jackson Hole: 80 Scott Ln. 800-458-3866 • *LodgeAtJH.com*

Inn On the Creek: 295 N. Millward St. 307-739-1565 • *InnOnTheCreek.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN JACKSON HOLE

Silver Dollar Bar and Grill: 50 N. Glenwood St. 307-733-2190 • *WortHotel.com*

Snake River Grill: 84 E. Broadway Ave. 307-733-0557 • *SnakeRiverGrill.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Western Range Clothing Co.: 36 E. Broadway Ave. 307-264-1794 • *WesternRangeClothing.com*

MILES CITY, MONTANA

Named for Civil War Gen. Nelson A. Miles, this Big Sky Country cowboy town is rich in Western culture. Visiting the Range Rider Museum you can learn firsthand about the forts and local ranching history. If you want a taste of the Old West, where cowboys and horses are celebrated, attend an annual event that brings rodeo stock buyers from all over North America into town to purchase horses. The Miles City Bucking Horse Sale. It includes a parade, dances, rodeos, trade show and many other activities all centered around the big sale. Wear your hat proudly downtown and drop into the famous Miles City Saddlery, home of the original maker of Coggshell Saddles, in business since 1909.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN MILES CITY
MilesCityChamber.com

Bucking Horse Sale: May 13–16, 2020

Miles City Ranch Rodeo and Bronc Ride: June 14–15

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN MILES CITY

Comfort Inn: 1615 S. Haynes Ave. 406-234-1000 • *MilesCityMotel.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN MILES CITY

Tilt Works Brewhouse: 420 Pacific Ave. 406-951-6288 • *MilesCityBrewery.com*

Black Iron Grill Rotisserie: 2901 Boutelle St. 406-234-4766 • *MilesCityRestaurant.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Miles City Saddlery: 808 Main St. 406-232-2512 • *MilesCitySaddlery.com*

Rollie's Saddle Shop: 520 N. Sioux Ave. 406-232-1049 • *(no website)*

Kickin' Ass Hat Company: 901 Main St. 406-234-4723 • *Facebook.com*

BELLE FOURCHE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Founded in the late 1800s, Belle Fourche has a rich history of pioneers and cowboys, sheep and cattle. Home to one of the oldest continuously held outdoor rodeos in South Dakota, it also lays claim to being the Geographic Center of the United States. You can learn all about the latitude and longitude marker at the Tri-State Museum and Visitors Center. The city is one of the most important livestock shipping railheads in the West and can

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928.445.3122 | sharlot.org/fort-whipple-museum

PHIPPEN MUSEUM

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Seven miles north of the Courthouse Plaza

4701 Highway 89 North | Prescott, AZ 86301
928.778.1385 | phippenartmuseum.org

Belle Fourche's Black Hills Rodeo (left) celebrates the South Dakota city's Old West roots for five days every year over the Fourth of July

COURTESY SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF TOURISM

Don't miss an opportunity to ride back into the Old West on the Heber Valley Railroad in Heber City, Utah, and be entertained by the historic train's cowboy re-enactors (right)

COURTESY HEBER VALLEY RAILROAD

boast of having the largest wool shipping warehouses in the U.S. today. Ranchers and farmers alike love Belle Fourche for its Western heritage, as well as the beauty of area, located at the forks of three major rivers. In July you just might find a herd of cattle running down Main Street, headed to the rodeo.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN BELLE FOURCHE

BelleFourcheChamber.org

South Dakota High School Rodeo Finals
June 12-16

The Cattle Drive Down Main Street: July 2, followed by a BBQ and Mutton Bustin' rodeo

Black Hills Roundup: July 2-6

Tri-State Museum and Visitors Center
415 5th Ave. • *TheTriStateMuseum.com*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN BELLE FOURCHE

Americinn by Wyndham Belle Fourche:
2312 Dakota Ave. • 605-892-0900
WyndhamHotels.com

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN BELLE FOURCHE

American West Grill and Bar: 1807 5th Ave
605-723-0139 • *AmericanWest2.wix.com*

Grap's Burgers and Brews: 518 National St.
605-723-1610 • *Facebook.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Weather Hat Company: 519 Grant St.
605-723-2277 • *Facebook.com*

Pete's Clothing Western Wear: 500 State St.
605-892-4773 • *(no website)*

Cowboy's Too Western Wear: 506 State St.
605-892-9089 • *CowboysToo.Business.Site*

HEBER CITY, UTAH

Situated in a stunning Utah mountain valley, Heber City offers year-round fun with a true Western flair. Grab your best 10-gallon hat and ride the Heber Creeper. The Heber Valley Railroad's 1920s-era rail cars will whisk you from the historic depot, back in time ..where train robbers and gunfights, pony rides and train loads of Western fun happen during Old West Days. For a festival filled with cowboys and cowgirls, the Heber Valley Music and Cowboy Poetry Gathering is a must to attend. This spectacle is filled with nonstop performances, cowboy poetry and Western concerts during the five-day event. Meander over to the Buckaroo Fair, where a mountain men traders' camp, arts and crafts, cowboy gear and equestrian events take place. Cheer on your favorite bronc rider during the Wasatch County Fair and Mountain Valley Stampede Rodeo. If you love 1800s artifacts and history, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum is well worth the visit.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN HEBER CITY

GoHeberValley.com

Heber Valley Railroad's Wild West Days
May 22-25, 2020

Wasatch County Fair and Mountain Valley Stampede Rodeo: July 29-Aug. 3

Heber Valley Music and Cowboy Poetry Gathering: Oct. 23-27

Daughters of Utah Pioneer Museum
188 S. Main St. • 435-654-3666
WasatchCountyDUP.org

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN HEBER CITY

Strawberry Ranch Mountain Resort
345 W. 600 St. #106 • 435-657-3664
StrawberryRanch.com

Daniels Summit Lodge: 17000 S. Daniels Summit Pass, U.S. Hwy 40 • 435-315-2013
DanielSummit.com

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN HEBER CITY

Main Street Social: 98 S. Main St.
435-657-6534 • *MainStreetSocialUtah.com*

Café Galleria: 101 West Main-Midway
435-657-2002 • *CafeGalleriaPizza.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Reams Boots and Jeans: 472 N. Main St.
435-654-3054 • *ReamsBootsAndJeans.com*

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA

When you hear the name Tombstone, Arizona, you envision Wyatt Earp, his brothers and Doc Holliday walking up the dusty street on their way to the shootout near the O.K. Corral. But this area started out as a mining town known as Goose Flats. By 1881, now called Tombstone after the first silver mining claim, it was the fastest growing city between St. Louis and San Francisco. Tombstone became famous for the Bird Cage Theatre, its saloons and Boot Hill Cemetery. Today, you can still visit these places, as well as the Tombstone Courthouse State Historical Park, where you can explore the history of what the locals call "the Wildest Town in the West." Watch an outdoor re-enactment of the O.K. Corral Gunfight on historic Allen Street every second, fourth and fifth Sundays, May through August. In June you can enjoy street entertainment and parades during Salute to the Buffalo Soldier Days. The Wyatt Earp Vendetta Ride in October follows the trail that Earp and his posse traveled while hunting those who shot Wyatt's younger brother Morgan. This five-day event in Tombstone and Cochise County will take you riding through the mountains, visiting Johnny Ringo's haunted gravesite and other historic sites.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN TOMBSTONE

TombstoneWeb.com

Vigilante Sundays: May through August

Salute to the Buffalo Soldier Days: June 29-30

Wyatt Earp Vendetta Ride: Oct. 13-18

Tombstone Helldorado Days: Oct. 18-20

Boothill Cemetery: 408 AZ-80
520-457-2540 • *TombstoneBoothillGiftshop.com*

Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park
223 E. Toughnut St.
520-457-3311 • *AZStateParks.com*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN TOMBSTONE

Tombstone Monument Ranch:
895 W. Monument Rd. • 520-457-7299
TombstoneMonumentRanch.com

Landmark Lookout Lodge: 781 AZ-80
520-457-2223 • *LookoutLodgeAZ.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN TOMBSTONE

Big Nose Kate's Saloon: 417 E. Allen St.
520-457-3107 • *BigNoseKatesTombstone.com*

Café Margarita: 313 S. 5th St.
520-457-2277 • *Café-Margarita.com*

Crystal Palace Saloon: 420 Allen St.
520-457-3611 • *CrystalPalaceSaloon.com*

WHERE TO ROUNDUP WESTERN GEAR

Shady Lady's Closet: 406 E. Allen St.
520-457-2562 • *ShadyLadysCloset.com*

Arlene's Gallery & Southwest Trading
415 E. Allen St.
520-457-3678 • *ArlenesGallery.com*

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

Located in central Arizona, Prescott lays claim to being home to the World's Oldest Rodeo. Since 1888, this traditional wild 'n' woolly event has been presented annually over the 4th of July weekend during Prescott Frontier Days. In 1864, the town was founded as the Territorial capital of Arizona, but later the capital was moved to Phoenix after a brief try in Tucson. With the discovery

In July 1879, three of John Slaughter's cowboys (right), (l-r) Wake Benge, Tad Roland and Jeff Lewis, were immortalized at C.S. Fly's Tombstone photographic studio

TRUE WEST ARCHIVES

O.K. Corral shootout re-enactors (left) entertain Tombstone, Arizona, tourists at Old West festivals and Vigilante Sundays, May through August.

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A highlight of any visit to Prescott, Arizona, is a stroll around the Courthouse Plaza to Whiskey Row and dinner and drinks at the state's oldest bar, the Palace Restaurant and Saloon

- COURTESY THE PALACE RESTAURANT AND SALOON

of gold, Prescott started out as a mining town but truly grew with the expanding cattle industry. Today over 600 of the town's buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Walk along downtown's historic Whiskey Row, which at one time claimed 26 saloons, and wet your whistle at The Palace, Arizona's oldest restaurant. This tree-lined plaza district is filled with unique shops, Western galleries and restaurants, as well as several top-notch Western stores. Visit the Sharlot Hall Museum, home to Prescott's Wild West and pioneer history, or the Smoki Museum, filled with artifacts from the American Indian cultures of the Southwest.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN PRESCOTT

Prescott.com

Prescott Antique Show and Vintage Market
June 2

Frontier Days World's Oldest Rodeo: July 1–7

Sharlot Hall Museum: 415 W. Gurley St.
928-445-3122 • *Sharlot.org*

Smoki Museum: 147 N. Arizona St.
928-445-1230 • *SmokiMuseum.org*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN PRESCOTT

Hassayampa Inn: 122 E. Gurley St.
928-778-9434 • *Hassayampainn.com*

Grand Highland Hotel: 154 S. Montezuma St.
928-776-9963 • *GrandHighlandHotel.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN PRESCOTT

Prescott Brewing Co.: 130 W. Gurley St.
928-771-2795 • *PrescottBrewingCompany.com*

Palace Restaurant and Saloon:
120 S. Montezuma St.
928-541-1996 • *WhiskeyRowPalace.com*

Lone Spur Cafe: 106 W. Gurley St.
928-445-8202 • *LoneSpurCafe.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Puttin' On The Hats: 106 S. Montezuma St.
928-776-1150 • *PrescottHats.com*

Diamond D Ranch Wear: 130 W. Gurley St.
928-771-9777 • *DiamondD.us*

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Get WESTERN!

Every Memorial Day weekend Bishop Mule Days celebrates the Old West heritage of Bishop, California, and the role of the mule in the settlement of the Eastern Sierra.

COURTESY BISHOP, CALIFORNIA, CVB

BISHOP, CALIFORNIA

The city of Bishop was named for one of the first European settlers in the area, Samuel A. Bishop, who trailed 500 head of cattle here in 1861. This high valley and nearby river are named for Richard Owens, a member of John C. Fremont's 1845 exploration party, which included Kit Carson. For thousands of years, this valley was home to local indigenous people, and visitors today can learn about their culture at the Bishop Paiute Tribe Cultural Center, where Native heritage, artifacts and art are on display. The Laws Railroad Museum and Depot is your next stop. Its 50 historic buildings have been brought in from the valley, filled with antiques, gold miners' equipment, blacksmith shop, merchants store and *S.P. Engine No. 9*. All summer long you can catch a ride on the train, including during "The Greatest Mule Show on Earth"—Bishop Mule Days. This six-day rodeo and mule event is filled with tack-scrambles, packing, roping, jumping and even a crazy mule costume contest. Don't miss the parade—the longest-running non-motorized Western parade in the nation.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN BISHOP

BishopVisitor.com

Bishop Mule Days: May 19–24, 2020

California High School Rodeo Finals: July 12–15

Celebrating
THE WOMEN THAT MADE HISTORY!
WYOMING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (1870)
Louisa Swain the first woman in the United States to cast a ballot under laws granting women and men equal voting rights, Sept. 6, 1870, Laramie, WY. Martha Boies became the first woman in the U.S. appointed as a bailiff. Celebrate in Laramie this summer!
VOTES FOR WOMEN
LOUISA SWAIN
ELLA STEWART BOYD
MARTHA SYMRIS BOIES
More info:
www.visitlaramie.org/WomensSuffrage
LARAMIE ANNIVERSARY
www.visitlaramie.org/laramie60th

LARAMIE
MUSEUMS & MONUMENTS
1. Historic Ivinson Museum
603 Ivinson Ave. (307) 742-4448
2. Nici Self Museum
2734 Hwy 130 (307) 742-7763
3. Laramie Railroad Depot
1st Kearney St. (307) 399-3772
4. UW Anthropology Museum
12th and Lewis St. (307) 766-2208
5. UW Art Museum Centennial Complex
(307) 766-6622
6. UW Geological Museum
S.H. Knight Geology Bldg. (307) 766-2646
7. UW Insect Gallery
Agriculture Bldg. (307) 766-5338
8. UW Planetarium
Physical Sciences Bldg. (307) 766-2613
9. Women's History House
317 South 2nd St. (309) 742-2919
10. Wyoming Territorial Prison
975 Snowy Range Rd. (307) 745-6161
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WWW.VISITLARAMIE.ORG 1-800-445-5303

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July 12-14, 2019 Laramie, Wyoming: Featuring: "Marry Me In Laramie", Laramie Jubilee Days Parade, Photo with the Stars, an evening at the "Sherman Ranch", come for a True Western Experience! In Laramie Robert Fuller, Bobby Crawford and Dennis Holmes.
John Smith as Slim Sherman
Robert Fuller as Jess Harper
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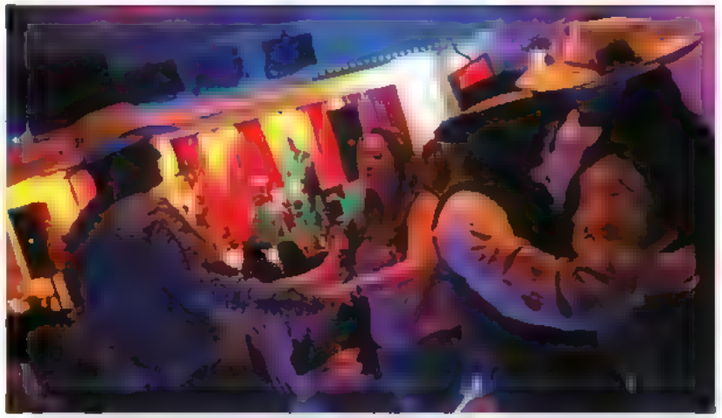


The north-central Nevada town of Winnemucca is buckaroo country with Western events held throughout the year, including the annual Tri-county air and Stampede Aug. 29-Sept. 1, 2019.

COURTESY TRAVELNEVADA

Laws Railroad Museum: Silver Canyon Rd.
760-873-5950 • *LawsMuseum.org*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN BISHOP

Cielo Hotel Bishop-Mammoth: 651 N. Main St.
760-873-6380 • *ChoiceHotels.com*

Creekside Inn: 725 N. Main St.
760-872-3044 • *BishopCreeksideInn.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN BISHOP:

Aaron Schat's Roadhouse: 871 N. Main St.
760-873-0000 • *SchatsRoadhouse.com*

Mountain Rambler Brewery: 186 S. Main St.
760-258-1348 • *MountainRamblerBrewery.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

The Toggery: 115 N. Main St.
760-872-3211 • *ToggeryBishop.com*

Sierra Saddlery and Feed: 600 S. Main St.
760-873-4153 • *(no website)*

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

The city of Winnemucca was named by one of President Lincoln's mapmakers, in honor of Northern Paiute Chief Old Winnemucca. When you visit, it won't take you long to see that this is a true Western town, geographically the center of Nevada but also filled with pioneer heritage, Native culture, rodeos and fun. If saddles and spurs spark your interest, stop in to the Humboldt Museum, where you will find everything from fossils to native artifacts, objects from the buckaroo life and the local Basque culture. View over 53 big-game specimens beautifully displayed in the William Humphrey Collection. Enjoy the annual Classic Car Festival or the "wildest weekend," the Tri-County Fair, where bulls, broncs and buckaroo poets share the fair with parades, monster trucks, carnivals and Western arts and crafts. The Basque Festival celebration includes a parade, dancing and a traditional Basque picnic. You can enjoy the skies filled with colorful hot air balloons during the Balloon Fest, take in the Horseshoe Tournament or Cow Country Team-Penning...Winnemucca has it all, with a rodeo nearby almost all year round.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN WINNEMUCCA
Winnemucca.com

Winnemucca Balloon Fest, May 15-16, 2020

Basque Festival: June 7-9

Winnemucca Classic Car Show: July 19-20

Tri-County Fair: Aug. 29-Sept. 1

Humboldt Museum: 175 Museum Way
775-623-2912 • *HumboldtMuseum.org*

Mining Tours: Twin Creek Newmont Operations: 40 miles NE of Winnemucca
775-635-4206 • *NewmontGoldCorp.com*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN WINNEMUCCA

Holiday Inn Express: 1987 W. Winnemucca Blvd.
775-625-3100 • *IHG.com*

Candlewood Suites: 460 E. Winnemucca Blvd.
775-623-2700 • *CandlewoodSuites.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN WINNEMUCCA

The Griddle: 460 W. Winnemucca Blvd.
775-623-2977 • *TheGriddle.com*

The Martin Hotel: 94 Railroad St.
775-623-3197 • *TheMartinHotel.com*

The Pig BBQ and Pub: 1139 W. Winnemucca Blvd.
775-623-4104 • *The-Pig-BBQ-Pub.business.site*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Tip's Western Wear and Saddlery: 185 Melarkey St.
775-623-3300 • *TipsWestern.com*

Big-R Winnemucca: 3270 W. Railroad St.
775-623-2447 • *BigRWest.com*

Get WESTERN!

BANDERA, TEXAS

The charming cowboy town of Bandera is the self-proclaimed "Cowboy Capital of the World" and truly lives it everyday. Whether you come to horseback ride the rugged countryside or watch nationally ranked bull riders, barrel racers and mutton busters, Bandera celebrates the Western cowboy culture...Texas style. If you need a new hat or want to wet yor whistle at an old-fashioned soda fountain, explore the Bandera General Store. They have everything from boots to pickled quails eggs and even a ghost named Henry, who might just whisper a "howdy" in your ear. The Frontier Times Museum has over 40,000 items on display, celebrating Texas heritage and cattle trails of the area. Downtown, the Great Western Cattle Drive Trail historic landmark commemorates the trails that moved cattle and horses north, along the Chisholm Trail to Dodge City and markets north. Dinosaurs and even a 17-foot Masai giraffe will greet you at the Bandera National History Museum, with dioramas of wildlife from all over the world. Don't miss Cowboys on Main, a weekly Saturday afternoon rip-snortin' cowboy shoot-out event. Bandera is filled with Old West Charm to delight every buckaroo.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN BANDERA
BanderaCowboyCapital.com

Bandera Stampede Pro-Rodeo: May 24-26

Bandera Summer Rodeo: June 7-Aug. 9

Experience Bandera: Aug. 31, Longhorn cattle drive and parade and Ranch Rodeo

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN BANDERA

River Oak Inn: 1203 Main St.
830-796-7751 • *RiverOakInn.com*

Sugar and Spice Ranch: 884 Rikki Dr.
830-460-8487 • *TexasHorseCamps.com*

Dixie Dude Ranch: 833 Dixie Dude Ranch Rd.
830-796-7771 • *DixieDudeRanch.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN BANDERA:

11th Street Cowboy Bar: 307 11th St.
830-796-4849 • *11thStreetCowboyBar.com*

Arkey Blue's Silver Dollar Saloon: 308 Main St.
830-796-8826 • *Facebook.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Cowboy Store: 302 Main St.
830-796-8176 • *Facebook.com*

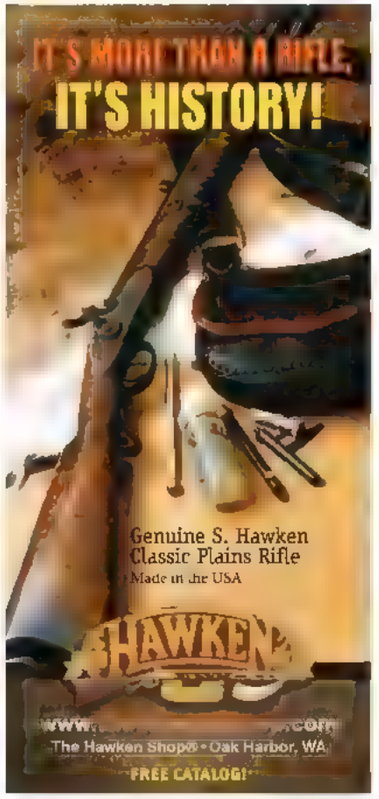
Bandera General Store: 306 Main St.
830-796-4925 • *BanderaGeneralStore.com*

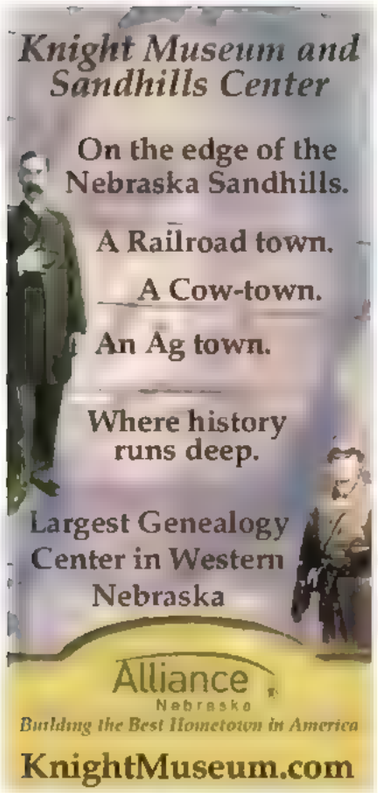
ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

Nestled in Box Butte County in the northwestern part of Nebraska, Alliance welcomes visitors to explore its local Western heritage. This pioneer town is, as recorded by *National Geographic*, the home to one of the top ten roadside attractions, Carhenge. A replica of the

Bandera, Texas, "the cowboy capital of the world," celebrates its Old West history throughout the year at special festivals, including Experience Bandera, scheduled for Aug. 31, 2019.

COURTESY BANDERA CVB





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601 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA
placer.ca.gov/museums
530.889.6500

Alliance, Nebraska, honors its Western ranching and cowboy past at the world class Knight Museum and Sandhills Center (above).

COURTESY NEBRASKA TOURISM

famous Stonehenge, this monumental "car art preserve" monolith is made out of real cars! I guarantee you will be amazed at this wacky monument and its unique story. For a more Western flair, visit the Knight Museum and Sandhills Center, which features local American Indian artifacts and history, as well as Nebraska pioneer memorabilia. If you want to do genealogy research, this place can help, and is open to the public. Dobby's Frontier Town is the spot to see firsthand, restored buildings of the Old West. Here you can learn about pioneer life, see antiques as well as have some hands-on fun adventures. Not far from the Central Park Fountain, is a 1903 Railroad Steam Engine, one of the last five surviving of its kind, *K-4 No. 719*. Alliance in July is all about rodeo and Nebraska's heritage...with celebrations that bring in the top bareback riders, saddle bronc riders, steer wrestling cowboys, barrel racers and more.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN ALLIANCE

VisitAlliance.com

10th Annual Cattle Capital Rodeo: July 5-6

Heritage Days: July 16-21

Box Butte County Fair: Aug. 3-11

Knight Museum and Sandhills Center
908 Yellowstone • 308-762-2384

Carhenge: 2151 Hwy 87 • 308-762-3569
Carhenge.com

Discover western Nebraska's rich cowboy and ranching history, as seen in this 1901 photo, at Alliance's annual Cattle Capital Rodeo, Heritage Days and Box Butte County Fair.

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN ALLIANCE

Holiday Inn Express: 1630 Holstein Dr.
308-761-0970 • *IHG.com*

Alliance Hotel and Suites:
117 Cody Ave • 308-762-8000
Alliance-Hotel.com

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN ALLIANCE

Ken and Dale's Restaurant:
123 W. 3rd St. • 308-762-7252
KendalesRestaurant.com

Alliance Zesto: 711 W. 3rd St.
308-629-1144 • *Facebook.com*

Korner Grill: 1203 W. 3rd St.
308-761-1656 • *Facebook.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Redman's Shoes: 308 Box Butte Ave.
308-762-3303 • *RedmansWorkPlay.com*

Pumpkin Creek Western: 424 Box Butte Ave.
308-760-4247 • *(no website)*

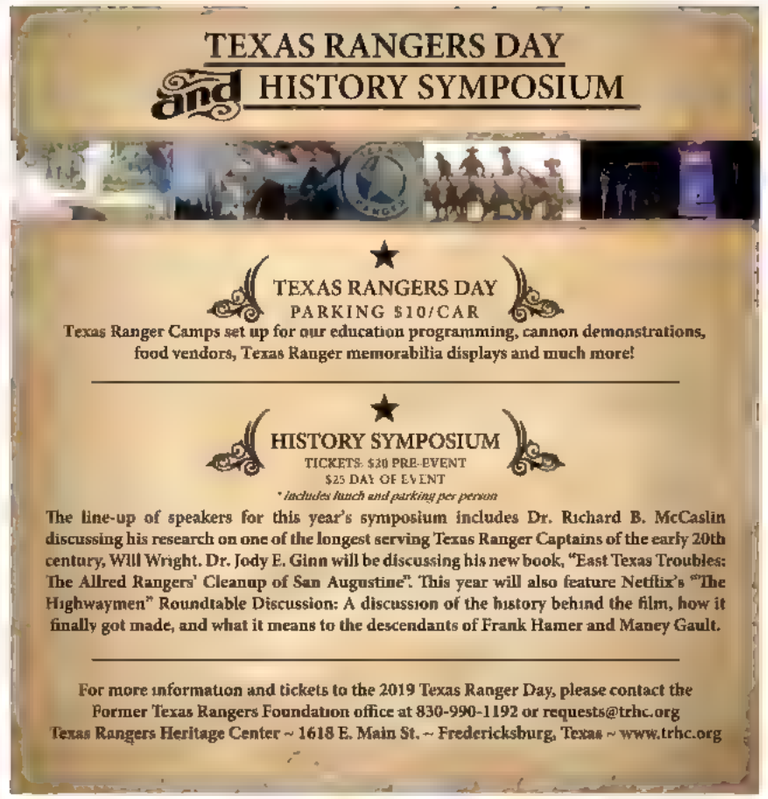
Get WESTERN!

ALBANY, TEXAS

If you love the legends and history of the Old West, the grandeur of Longhorn cattle, and the wind in the thick mesquite and pecan trees, then Albany is the destination for you. For centuries this area has been known for its outstanding hunting and because of that, was home to the Apache and Comanche people. In 1867, Fort Griffin was established overlooking the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. This fort was one in a long line of forts along what is now known as the Texas Forts Trail, a 650-mile highway tour of historic Texas forts in West Central Texas. Today the Fort Griffin State Historical Site welcomes visitors with guided tours and is home to the Official State Longhorn Cattle Herd. Built below the fort, Albany is the oldest town on the northwest frontier. Its Old Jail, now the Art Center Museum, and Main Street buildings have been restored, housing wonderful shops, restaurants and theaters. Albany is deeply tied to the history of Texas, and an annual play, the *Fort Griffin Fandangle*, is performed each June, telling the story. Cowboys, cattle drives, forts and pioneer history make this an ideal adventure spot.

One of the most popular annual Old West events in Albany, Texas, is its *Fort Griffin Fandangle*, which celebrates the settlement of frontier Texas.

COURTESY ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE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HISTORY SYMPOSIUM
TICKETS: $20 PRE-EVENT
$25 DAY OF EVENT
* Includes lunch and parking per person
The line-up of speakers for this year's symposium includes Dr. Richard B. McCaslin discussing his research on one of the longest serving Texas Ranger Captains of the early 20th century, Will Wright. Dr. Jody E. Ginn will be discussing his new book, "East Texas Troubles: The Allred Rangers' Cleanup of San Augustine". This year will also feature Netflix's "The Highwaymen" Roundtable Discussion: A discussion of the history behind the film, how it finally got made, and what it means to the descendants of Frank Hamer and Maney Gault.
For more information and tickets to the 2019 Texas Ranger Day, please contact the Former Texas Rangers Foundation office at 830-990-1192 or requests@trhc.org
Texas Rangers Heritage Center ~ 1618 E. Main St. ~ Fredericksburg, Texas ~ www.trhc.org

Get WESTERN!

Visitors to Albany and Bandera, Texas, will discover that large ranching operations established across the state in the 1870s, including the JA Ranch near Palo Duro Canyon, are still an integral part of day-to-day life in the Lone Star State

COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN ALBANY

AlbanyTexas.com

Fort Griffin Fandangle: Last two weekends in June

Fort Griffin State Historic Site: 1701 N Hwy 283 325-762-3592 • *THC.Texas.gov*

Railroad Depot Visitors Center: 2 Railroad St 325-762-2525 • *AlbanyTexas.com*

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN ALBANY

Hereford Motel: 557 J S 180 325 762 2224 • *Facebook.com*

Dye Guest House B&B: 216 Breckenridge St. 817 925 6663 • *AlbanyTexas.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN ALBANY

Vintage Vanilla: old-fashioned soda fountain and café, 130 S. Main St 325 762 3030 • *Facebook.com*

Albany Beehive: 517 U.S 180 325-762 3034 • *BeehiveSaloon.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Blanton Caldwell Trading Co.: 117 S. Main St 325-762-2370 • *Facebook.com*

The Town Store: 130 S. Main St. 325-762-2322 • *Facebook.com*

SISTERS, OREGON

From Indians and fur trappers, explorers and homesteaders, this region of western Oregon has always drawn people to its pine forests and mountain vista views. In 1901 the town of Sisters was established, first with logging and later for being the crossroads "Gateway to the Cascades." Near town, on Hwy 20 in a pasture on the Lazy Z Ranch, you will be wowed by life-sized sculptures of a dozen iron horses, a dog and riders, running through the field. Sisters is Western to its core and the 1880s storefronts on all the downtown specialty shops and galleries definitely add Old West flair. Boots and hats are welcome here all year long, especially during Sisters Rodeo and Xtreme Bulls in June. This rodeo started in 1940 and in its day, offered winners such big purses, matching the winnings of the Pendleton and Cheyenne rodeos, that Sisters became known as the "Biggest Little Show in the World." As well as the rodeo, summers here are filled with all kinds of Western themed fun, quilt shows, car shows, Art in the Park and the region's top 30 taps Homebrew Festival.

SUMMER ADVENTURES IN SISTERS

SistersCountry.com

Sisters Rodeo and Xtreme Bulls: June 5-9

Outdoor Quilt Show: July 12-13

Wild West Show: arts/crafts/Western skits entertainment family fun, Aug 17

Homebrew Festival: Aug 24

Every August, the annual family fun Wild West Show celebrates Sisters, Oregon's, Western past with gunfighter re-enactments and skits

COURTESY WILD WEST SHOW, SISTERS, OREGON CVB

The Old West crossroads community of Sisters, Oregon, developed from an 1860s Army outpost to an important cattle, sheep, supply and sawmill town on the eastern slope of the Cascades.

COURTESY SISTERS, OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT IN SISTERS

Best Western Ponderosa Lodge: 500 Hwy 20 541 549 1234 • *BestWesternSisters.com*

Five Pine Lodge: 1021 Desperado Trail 541 549 5900 • *FivePineLodge.com*

WHERE TO GRAB GRUB IN SISTERS

The Gallery Restaurant: 171 W. Cascade Ave 541-549-2631 • *GalleryRestaurantAndBar.com*

Sisters Saloon and Ranch Grill: 190 E. Cascade Ave 541 549 7427 • *SistersSaloon.net*

The Gallimaufry: 111 W. Cascade Ave 541 549 9841 • *Facebook.com*

WHERE TO ROUND UP WESTERN GEAR

Baldwin's Custom Hat and Boot Co.: 1430 Fadjur Ln 541-610-9978 • *BaldwinHats.com*

Dixie's Western Apparel and Goods: 100 E. Cascade Ave 541-549-6451 • *ShopDixies.com*

Quackgrass Sally is a working ranch wife and freelance author in Montana. She writes about the West from her own experiences, having ridden her horse and driven her covered wagon thousands of miles along the Western historic trails.

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To View Photos, Google Watson's Wild West. Call 262-723-7505 for inventory list and/or appointment to view items for sale, western memorabilia and general store merchandise.

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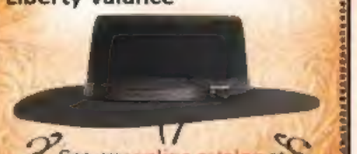
Liberty Valance



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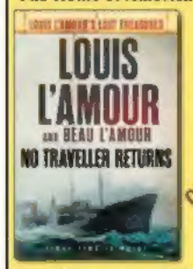

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WESTERN ROUNDUP

FOR JULY 2019

– COURTESY MILLER PHOTO –

PRESCOTT FRONTIER DAYS' WORLD'S OLDEST RODEO

Prescott, AZ, July 1-7: Prescott Frontier Days presents the 132nd annual World's Oldest Rodeo® at the Prescott Rodeo Grounds.
866-407-6336 • *WorldsOldestRodeo.com*

CONCERTS

27TH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF *SALADO LEGENDS*

Salado, TX, July 20-27 & Aug. 3: Discover Old West history under the stars at the Tablerock Amphitheatre in an epic drama named by the Library of Congress a "local legacy."
254-947-9205 • *Tablerock.org*

HERITAGE FESTIVALS

OREGON TRAIL DAYS

Gering, NE, July 11-14: Celebrate the people who settled western Nebraska at the kick-off BBQ, old-fashioned parades and live music.
308-632-2133 • *OTDays.com*

JOHN C. FREMONT DAYS

Fremont, NE, July 12-14: This celebration of the American pathfinder features a rodeo, historical tours, a parade and antique collectors show.
402-727-9428 • *JohnCFremontDays.org*

BUFFALO BILL DAYS

Golden, CO, July 25-28: Take a trail ride up to Lookout Mountain to visit Buffalo Bill Cody's grave, plus enjoy a Wild West show and a parade.
303-279-3342 • *BuffaloBillDays.com*

CATTLEMEN'S DAYS

Gunnison, CO, July 5-14: This PRCA rodeo offers horse and livestock shows, animal exhibits, an evening carnival and cowboy poetry.
970-641-1501 • *CattlemensDays.com*

LOGGER DAYS FESTIVAL

South Fork, CO, July 19-22: Highlighting the skills of lumberjacks who settled the area, the events include axe-throws, wood-chopping and pole-climbing.
719-873-5512 • *SouthFork.org*

LARAMIE 60TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION

Laramie, WY, July 12-14: Laramie hosts the 60th Anniversary Reunion of the Western NBC television series *Laramie*. Meet stars Robert Fuller, Bobby Crawford and Dennis Holmes.
307-745-4195 • *VisitLaramie.org*

TEXAS HEROES HALL OF HONOR

Bandera, TX, July 26: The Frontier Times Museum celebrates the National Day of the American Cowboy by inducting great Texans into its Texas Heroes exhibit.
830-796-3864 • *FrontierTimesMuseum.org*

DAY OF THE COWBOY

Duncan, OK, July 27: Beat the heat and spend the day indoors for the annual National Day of the Cowboy celebration.
580-252-6692 • *OnTheChisholmTrail.com*

14TH ANNUAL SHOOTOUT ON WHISKEY ROW

Prescott, AZ, July 27-28: For two days, Arizona Territorial re-enactors, Prescott Regulators & Their Shady Ladies, bring the Old West back to Prescott.
928-445-1754 *PrescottRegulators.org*

MUSIC

LONE PINE FILM HISTORY MUSEUM CONCERT IN THE ROCKS

Lone Pine, CA, June 1: Every June, the magnificent Lone Ranger Canyon, located in the Alabama Hills, is transformed into an "under the stars" venue for hosting the annual Lone Pine Concert in the Rocks.
760-876-9909 • *LonePineFilmHistoryMuseum.org*

VIVA BIG BEND MUSIC FESTIVAL

Alpine, Marfa, Fort Davis and Marathon, TX, July 25-28: More than 50 bands perform Texas music at 12 different venues in four towns.
254-947-9205 • *VivaBigBend.com*

RODEOS

SILVER STATE STAMPEDE

Elko, NV, July 12-14: The Silver State Stampede is the oldest rodeo in Nevada, dating back to 1913.
800-248-3556 • *SilverStateStampede.com*

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS

Cheyenne, WY, July 19-28: It's the sounds, the lights, the competition or the experience of a lifetime—everyone comes for a different reason but leaves a modern cowboy.
307-778-7200 • *CFRodeo.com*

NEBRASKA'S BIG RODEO

Burwell, NE, July 24-27: This outdoor rodeo features bareback, saddle bronc and bull riding events, plus calf and team roping contests.
308-346-5010 • *NebraskasBigRodeo.com*

DODGE CITY DAYS

Dodge City, KS, Jul 25- Aug 4: Dodge City Days celebrates the town's rich history and Western heritage.
620-227-3119 • *DodgeCityDays.org*

THE DAYS OF '76

Deadwood, SD, July 23-27: The award-winning rodeo, with two parades on Deadwood's Historic Main Street, has been a staple each summer for 97 years.
605-578-1657 • *DaysOf76.com*

CHIEF JOSEPH DAYS RODEO

Joseph, OR, July 23-28: This PRCA rodeo offers traditional American Indian dances, a bucking horse stampede and a friendship feast.
541-432-1015 • *ChiefJosephDays.com*

TRADE SHOWS

TEXAS GUN & KNIFE SHOW

Kerrville, TX, July 20-21: Buy new and used guns, knives, gold and silver coins, jewelry, camping gear and military supplies under one roof.
830-285-0575 • *TexasGunAndKnifeShows.com*

TWMag.com:
View Western events on our website.

"Heist Your Glass"

Marshall Trimble is Arizona's official historian and vice president of the Wild West History Association. His latest book is *Arizona Oddities: Land of Anomalies and Tamales;* History Press, 2018. If you have a question, write: Ask the Marshall, P.O. Box 8008, Cave Creek, AZ 85327 or e-mail him at marshall.trimble@scottsdalecc.edu

At the Indian Hot Springs near Fort Thomas, people were given brass tokens that said "Good for a Heist." What does that mean?

Frank Polzin
Colorado Springs, Colorado

The word "heist" was first used around 1865 and usually referred to a robbery. But I've heard it used as slang for "lift" or, as in a toast, "heist your glass." So a token with "Good for a Heist" would mean "Good for one drink."

Bar tokens were not uncommon in the Old West, yet are prized by collectors today.
- COURTESY JOHN WAGNER COLLECTION -

The March 2019 Alamo issue of *True West* brought to mind a documentary I saw a few years ago that claimed Davy Crockett and some of his men were captured, taken to Mexico City and executed. Is there any truth to that story?

Joe Rezentes
Floyd, Iowa

No! There are many tales told about Davy and the Alamo, including the one you mentioned. Others say he died swinging his rifle, "Ol' Betsy," with a dozen or so Mexican soldados dead or dying at his feet.

According to several Mexican soldiers who were witnesses, David Crockett was captured, since he was an important man, and taken to Gen. Santa Anna. Earlier, the general had given the order to take no prisoners of the fighting. Santa Anna repeated his order and the group pounced on Crockett and a few others and killed them. But that story is disputed. He may well have died at his post. Either way, he and the other defenders were heroes.

Did the cowboys or the pioneers use snowshoes in tough winters?

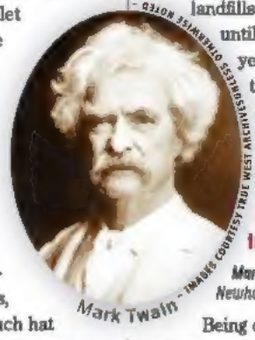
Kathy Church
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

Yes, they used snowshoes, especially in the High Sierra and Rocky Mountain regions where winters were brutal. They also had skis that were longer than the ones used today. To prevent snow blindness, if they couldn't purchase sunglasses, they fashioned them from colored bottles. Emigrants from Scandinavia, no doubt, brought these skills from the old country.

In the book *Roughing It*, Mark Twain refers to gunfighters as "long-tailed heroes." What does that mean?

Paul Gortarez
Phoenix, Arizona

Twain was referring to the frock-coat-wearing gunfighters who prowled the streets of Virginia City. Let's let Mr. Twain tell the story: "The deference that was paid to a desperado of wide reputation, and who 'kept his favorite graveyard,' as the phrase went, was marked, and cheerfully accorded. When he moved along the sidewalks in his excessively long-tailed frock-coat, shiny, stump-toed boots, and with the dainty little slouch hat tipped over left eye, the small fry roughs made room for his majesty.



"The best known names in the Territory of Nevada were those belonging to these long-tailed heroes of the revolver. Orators, Governors, capitalists and leaders of the legislature enjoyed a degree of fame but it seemed local and meager when contrasted with the fame of such men as Sam Brown, Jack Williams, Billy Mulligan, Farmer Pease, Sugarfoot Mike, Pock-Marked Jake, El Dorado Johnny, Jack McNabb, Joe McGee, Jack Harris, Six-finger Pete, etc., etc. There was a long list of them. They were brave, reckless men, and traveled with their lives in their hands."

What did Old West towns do about disposal of animal and human waste?

Frank Fantozzi
San Jose, California

They would haul it to the outskirts of town and dump it. As towns grew, and as there was greater knowledge about diseases and germs, disposal got more complicated.

In the latter half of the 1800s, a cholera epidemic in the Mississippi Valley killed 3,000, a direct result of poor sanitation. That led to the construction of sanitary landfills. But little else was done until the post-World War II years, when Americans began to demand better ways of sanitation and waste disposal.

Did Billy the Kid serve as an interpreter for Irish immigrants?

Marell d'Hirson Garron
Newhall, California

Being of Irish ancestry on both sides of my family, I don't get why the Irish would need an interpreter unless it was to have somebody translate Spanish for them. And Billy spoke Spanish.

I asked award-winning author Michael Wallis, an expert on the Kid, and he says, "Like you, I never heard of the Kid acting as an 'interpreter.' I agree with your theory, but even that is dubious."

When did paper money begin to replace gold and silver coin in the Old West?

Jeff Mack
Sandy, Utah

Actually, paper money has been around since the 1600s. Prior to the Revolutionary War, each colony made its own paper money; it was only after the war began that the Continental Congress got into the business of printing money—again, currency. It was after the discovery of gold in 1848 and, a few years later, silver in the West that coinage became more common.

Short of gold, the United States issued paper money during the Civil War, including these 1862–1863 greenback dollars.

The demand for money changed during and after the Civil War—and the federal government took an even larger role, since military and related payrolls skyrocketed. The feds ran out of gold in 1860, so the North printed more than $450 million in paper notes (greenbacks).

In the January 2019 issue of *True West*, Pancho Villa is riding with the reins in his right hand and his reata tied on the left. The man behind him is riding with his right hand also, but the reata is tied on the right. Shouldn't right-handers hold reins in their left hands?

Thump Witcher
Honey Grove, Texas

We checked out the photo and believe the negative was reversed. You're right, both riders are holding the reins with their right hand. They should be in their left hands. The reversed image issue is why so many people believed Billy the Kid was left-handed, based on the authenticated tintype of the Kid.

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What HISTORY HAS TAUGHT ME

My favorite Old West location in the world is Lincoln, New Mexico, which is why I moved here as soon as I could.

Most people don't know I met Robert Duvall. Okay, I didn't actually meet him but we met eyes across a room and waved at each other. That counts, right?

Don't get me started on old Western movies that show saguaros in "Texas." Ugh!

I can't stand it when historians claim they know the REAL events of the Old West and nobody else does.

For me nothing is better than staying at the Occidental Hotel in Buffalo, Wyoming, and hanging out in the bar counting the bullet holes.

History has taught me that things are NEVER as they seem!

My favorite Western is *Open Range*. I love great chocolate and a goooood smoke.

The problem with most museums is there's never enough outlaw photos or paraphernalia; that's why it's just better to go to Bob McCubbin's house.

I got my Old West nickname when Linda Pardo and I were on a road trip. We had left Prescott heading south, and after re-enacting Billy shooting Cahill at Camp Grant, we decided my name was Shootem' Shel and hers was Loca Linda! Then there's Dead Lori but that's a whole other story.

When I worked at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming, I was fortunate to be able to work in many different departments from the McCracken Research Library to the five museums to The Papers of William F. Cody. My favorite position was as a registrar because I was handling, researching, housing and displaying historical objects every day.

While getting my master's degree in Museum Studies my favorite experience was my internship in the conservation lab at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West. Since there are five museums, I learned to clean and repair many different types of objects from oil paintings to beadwork and textiles to pottery.

I appreciate all the work that goes into historic research because I have seen it firsthand. I worked at the McCracken Research Library and helped historians/authors go through all the primary sources we had on various historic topics. They would spend many hours, weeks, months poring over every possible connection to their topic of study. Their enthusiasm for their subject matter was contagious.

From taking care of the incredible caliber of artwork from the Hurd-Wyeth family, as well as overseeing the ranch, guest homes and winery, Shelly Buffalo Calf's need for challenges is satisfied.

– COURTESY SHELLY BUFFALO CALF YEAGER –

SHELLY BUFFALO CALF

Shelly was born and raised in Michigan, where she began riding horses at age five. She moved to Wyoming at age 21 and worked on a 250,000-acre cattle ranch north of Cody. She was adopted into a Crow family in Montana shortly thereafter and received her name, Bishe Daga (Buffalo Calf). She has a B.A. from the University of Montana and a master's in Museum Studies from the University of Oklahoma. After working at the Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming, she moved to Lincoln, New Mexico, to become the director of the Hurd La Rinconada Gallery and Guest Homes, and soon-to-be Sentinel Ranch Winery in San Patricio, New Mexico.

I am so connected to the Kid because he was a free spirit, a straight-shooter and was totally himself with no apologies.

My favorite pastime is riding or hiking around the hills in Lincoln County, imagining how easily outlaws could evade capture considering the topography of the land and the height of the trees being just tall enough to cover a man on a horse.

Working in retail has taught me that wine is of the utmost importance! If you don't already drink, retail will drive you to it!

Of all the places in the West that I am drawn to it's the wide open spaces of Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

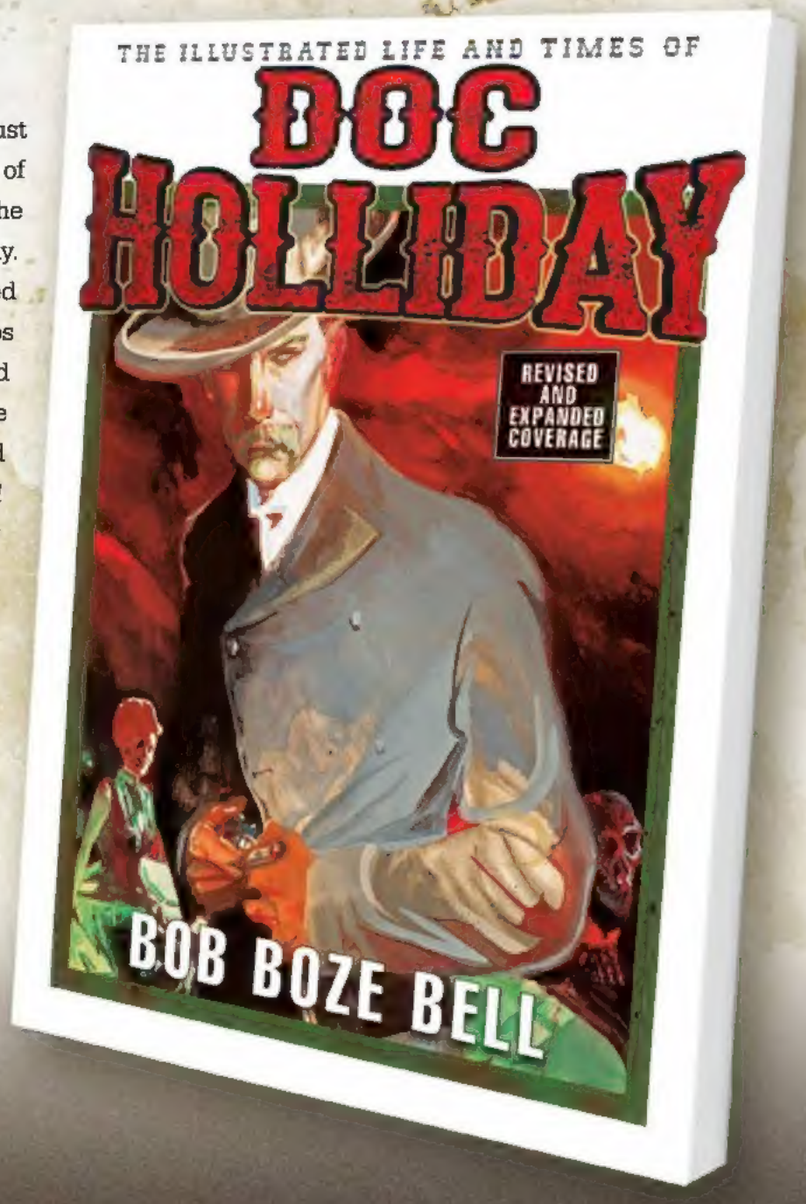
I hate it when movies start out with the dramatic Indian massacre. Enough already!

When I'm on the road I love to explore any location where a significant (or not so) historical event took place in the Old West. I once "acquired" an old broken-down bookshelf from an abandoned copper mine in Montana, a particularly good score during my wanderings.

I always strive to have courage, which according to John Wayne is being scared to death but saddling up anyway!

The American West's Most Beloved Gunslinger

Bob Boze Bell has just completed the third edition of his definitive chronicle on the life and times of Doc Holliday. This completely updated version fills in the gaps bringing forth all the untold stories and discoveries since the first edition was published 24 years ago. *The Illustrated Life and Times of Doc Holliday*, Third Edition, is in full color and features a wide array of Bell's amazing art depictions of the American West's most beloved gunslinger.



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